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Manila American Cemetery and Memorial

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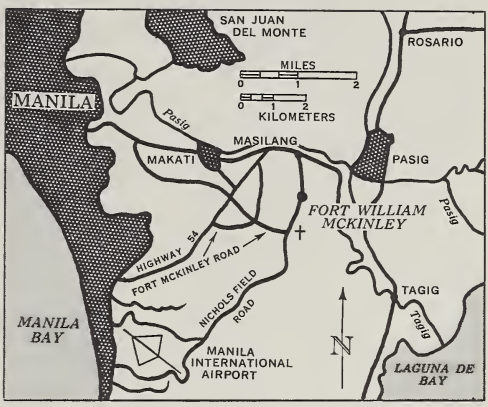
The American Battle Monuments Commission

1961

The Graves Area.

Manila American Cemetery and Memorial



LOCATION

Manila Cemetery is situated about six miles southeast of the center of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of the former U.S. Army reservation of Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab or other automobile via Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (Highway 54) and McKinley Road. The Nichols Field Road connects the Manila International Airport with the cemetery. Good hotel accommodations are available in Manila.

THE SITE

The cemetery site covers 152 acres of gently rising ground which culminates at the memorial. It is the largest in area of the cemeteries built and administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the largest in point of the number of graves and of those Missing who are recorded upon the walls of the Memorial.

Major objections having been found to all of the sites of temporary cemeteries which had been established during World War II, the Government of

The Memorial Chapel With Hemicycles.

Aerial View of the Cemetery.

the Philippines on 1 April 1948 granted permission to the United States to establish a memorial cemetery on part of the reservation of Fort William McKinley. A tremendous amount of grading, draining and landscaping was required in order to convert the rough terrain to the beautiful and regular forms of the present cemetery. Visitors may observe that certain areas among the burial plots are merely grassed, without headstones; generally this is because in these areas the underlying rock is so close to the surface as to make them unsuitable for burials.

In this cemetery are buried 17,182 of our military Dead representing 40 percent of the burials which were originally made in temporary cemeteries in New Guinea, the Philippines and other islands of the Southwest Pacific Area, and also in the Palau Islands of the Central Pacific Area. Most of these lost their lives in the epic defense of the Philippines and the East Indies in 1941 and 1942 or in the long but victorious return of the American forces through the vast island chain.

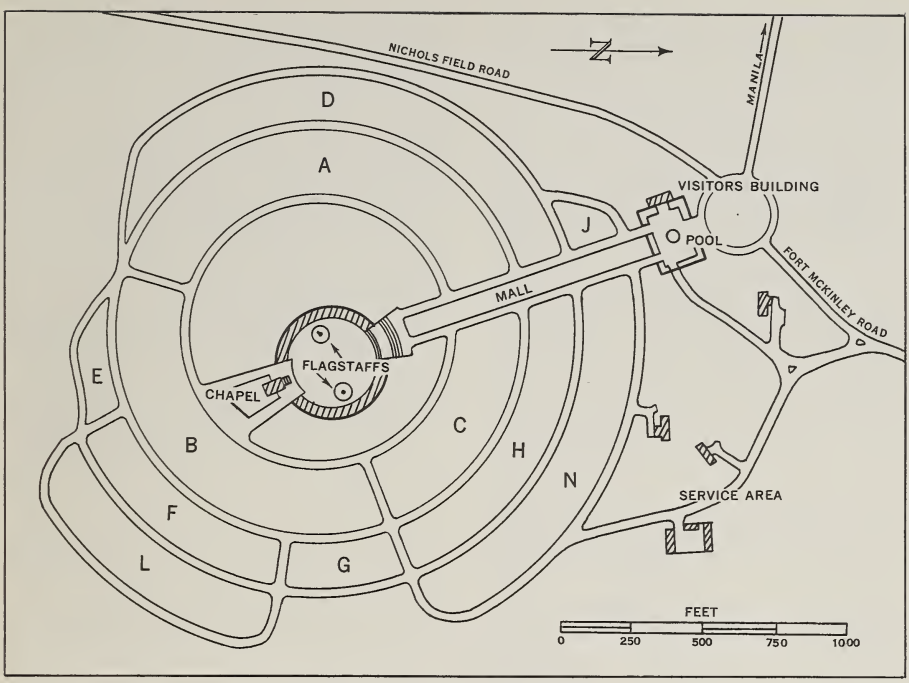
ARCHITECT

Architect for the cemetery was Gardner A. Dailey of San Francisco who also designed most of the landscape development.

GENERAL LAYOUT

The entrance to the cemetery is at the far (south) side of the large grassed circle just beyond the military sentinel's post which is at the junction of the Fort McKinley and Nichols Field Roads. Immediately beyond the gate is the plaza with its circular fountain; at the right is the Visitor's Building.

Stretching from the plaza to the memorial is the central mall which is lined with candlenut trees (Aleurites Moluccana); circular roads leading



Location of Cemetery Features.

eastward and westward through the graves area join the straight roads along the edges of the mall.

To the east of, and lower than, the graves area are the service area, deep wells, and reservoirs. A purification system provides potable water within the cemetery.

VISITORS' BUILDING

Within the visitors' building, which like the piers of the entrance gate is faced with travertine from Italy, are the two sets of key maps—the War Against Japan, and the War Against Germany. On the wall opposite the entrance door are reproductions of two prints of Manila as seen from the land and sea respectively; they date from the year 1818. These have been reproduced with the greatest fidelity in scagliola, i.e. colored artificial compositions applied to marble. The scagliola was fabricated by Emilio Martelli, of Florence, Italy.

THE GRAVES AREA

The headstones are arranged in concentric circular rows around the high point on which the memorial stands, the burial area being divided into eleven plots of varying sizes. Four roads leave the mall from its west side and lead through the graves area, with occasional diversions and crossroads, to rejoin the mall at its east side.

These Dead, who gave their lives in our Country's service, came from every State in the Union, also from the District of Columbia, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Australia, Canada, China, England, Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras, Finland, Jamaica, Burma and Peru. 3,660 of the headstones mark the graves of "Unknowns"; 2 bronze plaques mark the graves of 4 known dead who could not be separately identified. Here, also, in 20 cases two brothers lie side by side.

Most of the white marble headstones

came from Lasa or from Carrara in Italy, but more than 100 were quarried and fabricated on the island of Romblon in the Philippines.

THE MEMORIAL

The memorial is faced with Travertine limestone quarried near Tivoli, a few miles east of Rome, Italy. It consists of the tower containing the small devotional chapel, and the two extensive hemicycles in front which embrace the Memorial Court. The principal entrance to the memorial area is by the monumental staircase at the south end of the mall. At the top of these steps the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has been carved into the paving; this is the seal which was authorized for use during World War II and until the Republic had been established. To the right and left stretch the hemicycles; on the end facade of each is the dedicatory inscription:

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THEIR SACRIFICES THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ☆ 1941–1945.

Each hemicycle contains 24 pairs of fin walls upon the four faces of which are inscribed the names and particulars of 36,279 of our Missing:

United States Army and Army Air Forces [1]	16,913
United States Navy	17,582
United States Marine Corps	1,726
United States Coast Guard	58

These gave their lives in the service of their Country in the regions from Australia northward to Japan, eastward to the Palau Islands and westward to China, Burma and India but their remains have not been identified, or they were lost or buried at sea. Their names include men from every State in the Union, also from the District of Columbia, Panama, Guam, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Australia, Canada, New Zealand. At each end of each hemicycle is a museum or map room. The memorial area offers many magnificent prospects—over Manila toward Mount Arayat to the north, and over the Laguna de Bay toward Mount Makiling to the southeast and Tagaytay Ridge to the south.

WEST HEMICYCLE

The west hemicycle is entered from the Memorial Court. At the extreme north end is a map room which is described in detail beginning on page 25.

On the wall of each museum facing the lists of the Missing are these inscriptions:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES ☆ 1941–1945.

INCLUDED ON THESE ROLLS ARE THE NAMES OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS WHO SHARED WITH THEIR AMERICAN COMRADES IN THE DEFENSE AND LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES ☆ 1941–1945.

The lists of the Missing are arranged according to the four Armed Services, and alphabetically beginning at the far (south) end. In the west hemicycle are the Missing of the United States Navy, and part of the Missing of the United States Marines. The names are engraved in Trani, a marble quarried near Bari on the east coast of Italy.

In the travertine floor of each section of the hemicycles and the museums are carved the Great Seal of the United States, obverse or reverse, the Seal of one of the States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; the 48 States (as of 1945) are in alphabetical order.

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[1] It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.

Along the frieze of the hemicycle, facing the Memorial Court, are engraved the names of World War II battles of particular significance in the Navy's and Marine Corps' proud record: MAKASSAR STRAIT; JAVA SEA; CORAL SEA; SAVO; EASTERN SOLOMONS; CAPE ESPERANCE; SANTA CRUZ; TASSAFARONGA; KULA GULF; VELLA GULF; EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY; LEYTE GULF; GUADALCANAL; PELELIU. The facade of the hemicycle nearest to the chapel bears these inscriptions:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE ☆ THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

GRANT UNTO THEM O LORD ETERNAL REST WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES.

Much of the paving at the memorial is with travertine; there are also many panels of bluish pebbles (from Luna, La Union, in the Philippines) set in mortar.

THE CHAPEL

The chapel stands between the south ends of the hemicycles. In front of the steps leading to the door is the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States, carved in the travertine paving. The facade of the tower which rises 60 feet above its podium is decorated with sculpture in high relief designed by Boris Lovet-Lorski of New York City and executed by Filippo Cecchetti of Tivoli, Italy, who furnished all of the stone for the memorial. The sculpture consists of a series of superimposed groups, representing, from bottom to top, the young American warrior symbolized by St. George, fighting his enemy, the dragon, in the jungle. Above them are the ideals for which he fought—Liberty, Justice, Country. Columbia, with the child symbolizing the future, stands at the zenith.

On the rear (south) facade of the tower is this inscription:

TAKE UNTO THYSELF O LORD THE SOULS OF THE VALIANT.

Beyond the bronze grille doors of the chapel the entrance is lined with blue glass mosaic; on the left this prayer, abridged from that in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer, is inset in gold tesserae:

O GOD WHO ART THE AUTHOR OF PEACE AND LOVER OF CONCORD DEFEND US THY HUMBLE SERVANTS IN ALL ASSAULTS OF OUR ENEMIES THAT WE SURELY TRUSTING IN THY DEFENSE MAY NOT FEAR THE POWER OF ANY ADVERSARIES.

Opposite, on the right side, is this prayer abridged from that ascribed to Cardinal Newman:

O LORD SUPPORT US ALL THE DAY LONG UNTIL THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN AND OUR WORK IS DONE THEN IN THY MERCY GRANT US A SAFE LODGING AND A HOLY REST AND PEACE AT THE LAST.

The altar, against the rear wall, is of Perlato di Sicilia marble from the west coast of that island. The entire wall behind the altar is decorated with mosaic; on a predominantly blue background a tall, graceful female figure scatters flowers—an inscription proclaiming: TO THEIR MEMORY THEIR COUNTRY BRINGS ITS GRATITUDE AS FLOWERS FOREVER LIVING. The chapel mosaics were designed by Boris Lovet-Lorski of New York City and fabricated and installed by Fabrizio Cassio of Rome, Italy. The chapel is lighted through tall stone unglazed grilleworks. The p r i e - d i e u and benches are of Philippine Narra wood, the altar ornaments of bronze.

THE EAST HEMICYCLE

On the facade of the hemicycle nearest to the chapel are these inscriptions:

COMRADES IN ARMS WHOSE EARTHLY RESTING PLACE IS KNOWN ONLY TO GOD.

LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Beyond the museum room are the lists of the Missing of the United States Army and Army Air Forces, the United States Coast Guard, and part of the Missing of the United States Marine Corps. Along the frieze facing the Memorial Court are these names of battles which are particularly significant in the achievements of the United States Army and Army Air Forces and the United States Marines: BATAAN; CORREGIDOR; PAPUA; BISMARCK SEA; HUON GULF; ADMIRALTIES; AITAPE; HOLLANDIA; WAKDE; BIAK; NOEMFOOR; BURMA; ANGAUR; LEYTE; MANILA; NEW BRITAIN; BOUGAINVILLE; NEW GEORGIA.

In the Memorial Court in which are planted groups of Earpod trees (Enterolobium Saman) are the two tall flagstaffs with bronze bases.

THE MAPS

The maps were designed by Margaret Bruton of Carmel, California from data supplied by the American Battle Monuments Commission, and fabricated by the P. Grassi American Terrazzo Company of South San Francisco. They are of tinted concretes with brilliantly colored fine aggregates. Military data are expressed by mosaic or ceramic inserts; the borders and compasses recall the art patterns of the Pacific Islands. The descriptive texts which amplify the maps and which were cast with them are of plastic.

SOUTHWEST ROOM

This room has seven maps; the descriptive texts thereon are printed after the title of each:

1. DEFENSE OF LUZON—8 DECEMBER 1941–6 MAY 1942

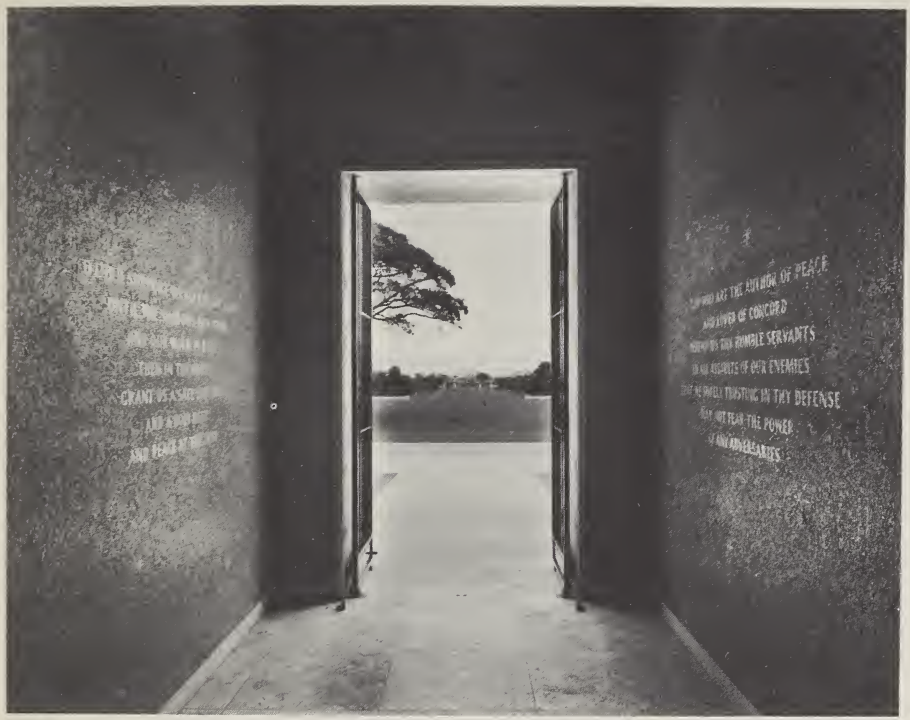
ON 7 DECEMBER 1941 (HAWAII TIME) THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THEN SEVERAL HOURS LATER BOMBED FROM THE AIR U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. TWO DAYS LATER THE ENEMY LANDED ON LUZON ANTICIPATING AN EASY CONQUEST, BUT STUBBORN RESISTANCE BY U.S. AND PHILIPPINE FORCES SLOWED THE ADVANCE. MANNING SUCCESSIVE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS OUR TROOPS DELAYED THE ONCOMING ENEMY, THEN EVACUATED MANILA AND WITHDREW TO THE BATAAN PENINSULA. ON 2 JANUARY 1942 THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED THE CAPITAL.

UNITED STATES FORCES INCLUDING PHILIPPINE SCOUTS AS WELL AS THE PHILIPPINE ARMY STEMMED THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE DURING JANUARY 1942 AND DEFEATED AN ATTEMPTED AMPHIBIOUS ENVELOPMENT ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SHORE OF THE PENINSULA. THE ENEMY THEN POURED REINFORCEMENTS INTO BATAAN, WITHHOLDING THEM FROM OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

UNTIL APRIL THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO BUILD UP THEIR STRENGTH WHILE THE BELEAGUERED AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS ON BATAAN WASTED AWAY FOR WANT OF ADEQUATE FOOD AND MEDICINE. CIVILIAN NEEDS AGGRAVATED THESE SHORTAGES.

ON 3 APRIL, FOLLOWING A DEVASTATING AIR BOMBARDMENT AND A THREE-DAY ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE ENEMY LAUNCHED AN ASSAULT UTILIZING EVERY ELEMENT OF HIS OVERWHELMING FORCES. RELENTLESS PRESSURE CONTINUED DAY BY DAY, AND COUNTERATTACKS FAILED TO HALT THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT. NO LONGER ABLE TO INFLICT DAMAGE UPON THE ENEMY, THE BATAAN FORCES SURRENDERED ON 9 APRIL.

ON CORREGIDOR AND AT OTHER FORTS IN MANILA BAY A COMPOSITE FORCE OF U.S. MARINES, ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL, TOGETHER WITH THE COAST ARTILLERY GARRISONS, CONTINUED TO RESIST. SUBMARINES DELIVERED AMMUNITION AND FOOD AND MAINTAINED TENUOUS COMMUNICATIONS. BUT, PROGRESSIVELY, THE BATTERIES AND BEACH DEFENSES OF CORREGIDOR WERE



View From Inside Chapel Entrance.

DEMOLISHED BY CONTINUOUS BOMBING AND SHELLING. ON 5 MAY THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THEIR FINAL ASSAULT. THE FOLLOWING DAY U.S. AND PHILIPPINE FORCES SURRENDERED THE ISLAND FORTRESS.

OF ALMOST 30,000 AMERICAN MILITARY PRISONERS OF WAR, SOME 11,000 DIED BEFORE THE WAR ENDED. MANY THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS OF ALL AGES WERE ALSO HELD IN HARSH CAPTIVITY AS WERE UNTOLD NUMBERS OF FILIPINO CITIZENS.

FOR OVER THREE YEARS THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS SUFFERED UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION WHILE THE UNITED STATES FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK. DURING THESE LONG YEARS THE COURAGEOUS GUERRILLAS FOUGHT UNCEASINGLY TO KEEP ALIVE THE FLAME OF HOPE IN THE OPPRESSED BUT LOYAL CIVILIAN POPULATION.

2. Defense of Southeast Asia—December 1941–May 1942

IN DECEMBER 1941, THE NAVAL, GROUND AND AIR FORCES OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE ATTACKED AMERICAN, BRITISH, DUTCH AND AUSTRALIAN UNITS AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE PACIFIC. IN JANUARY 1942 THE U.S. ASIATIC FLEET AND THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCE UNITED WITH THE LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES OF THESE ALLIES TO FORM THE ABDA COMMAND IN JAVA.

PITTING THEIR LIMITED DEFENSIVE MEANS AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS, THE ALLIES RESISTED THE SUCCESSIVE JAPANESE ASSAULTS. BUT AS RESOURCES DIMINISHED THIS DEFENSE WAS CONDUCTED WITH INCREASING DIFFICULTY. UNDER PROGRESSIVELY MOUNTING ODDS THE ALLIES SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES OF GALLANT DEFENDERS AND VALUABLE NAVAL AND AIR CRAFT.

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AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CHINA, BURMA AND INDIA HELPED ORGANIZE AND CONSOLIDATE LOCAL RESISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT. BY 1 MAY 1942 THE ALLIED FORCES IN BURMA HAD WITHDRAWN TO THE MANDALAY-LASHIO LINE. LATER THEY WITHDREW TO CHINA AND INDIA WHERE CHINESE TROOPS WERE TRAINED AND REARMED UNDER U.S. GUIDANCE.

BY MAY 1942 THE ENEMY HAD GAINED CONTROL OF THE VAST EXPANSE FROM BURMA IN THE WEST TO THE SOLOMON SEA IN THE EAST AND WAS THREATENING AUSTRALIA. IN THE MEANTIME THE AUSTRALIANS HAD REINFORCED PORT MORESBY AND MADE A DETERMINED EFFORT TO HOLD THE NEW GUINEA BARRIER. IN THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA ON 4–8 MAY, U.S. NAVAL FORCES DEFEATED THE JAPANESE AND TURNED BACK THEIR PORT MORESBY INVASION FORCE. THIS MARKED THE HIGH TIDE OF THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

3. Battle For Leyte Gulf—23–26 October 1944

ON 20 OCTOBER 1944 THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET COMMENCED LANDING THE SIXTH ARMY ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF LEYTE. THEREUPON THE JAPANESE DECIDED TO RISK A MAJOR SEA BATTLE IN A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DESTROY THE AMERICAN FORCES.

THREE JAPANESE FLEETS WERE CONCENTRATED. THE LARGEST, THE CENTER FORCE, MOVED TOWARD LEYTE FROM ITS BASE NEAR SINGAPORE. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE SOUTHERN FORCE PROCEEDED SOUTH OF PALAWAN, THROUGH THE SULU SEA, TO JOIN THE SECOND SECTION IN ATTACKING THE AMERICAN FORCES AT LEYTE GULF. THE NORTHERN FORCE, WHICH INCLUDED THE ENEMY'S MAIN CARRIER STRENGTH, ADVANCED TOWARD THE PHILLIPINES FROM JAPANESE HOME WATERS.

ON 23 OCTOBER AMERICAN SUBMARINES ATTACKED THE ENEMY'S CENTER FORCE IN PALAWAN PASSAGE, SINKING TWO CRUISERS AND CRIPPLING A THIRD. ON 24 OCTOBER THE U.S. THIRD FLEET, ITS STRENGTH PREPONDERANT IN FAST CARRIERS, ATTACKED THIS CENTER FORCE IN THE SIBUYAN SEA; AIRCRAFT INFLICTED SUCH HEAVY LOSSES AS TO CAUSE THIS FORCE TO TURN BACK. JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BASED ON LUZON THEN COUNTERATTACKED, DESTROYING A U.S. CARRIER.

DURING THE NIGHT OF 24–25 OCTOBER THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN FORCE STEAMED INTO SURIGAO STRAIT DIRECTLY TOWARD THE WAITING U.S. SEVENTH FLEET. THE JAPANESE WERE DECISIVELY DEFEATED BY TORPEDO ATTACKS FROM PT BOATS AND DESTROYERS AND GUNFIRE FROM THE HEAVIER SHIPS WHICH SANK TWO BATTLESHIPS, A CRUISER AND THREE DESTROYERS.

MEANWHILE THE THIRD FLEET MOVED NORTHWARD TO INTERCEPT THE ENEMY'S NORTHERN FORCE WHICH WAS APPROACHING THE TIP OF LUZON. IN THE ENSUING BATTLE OFF CAPE ENGANO ON 25–26 OCTOBER U.S. CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT, GUNFIRE, AND SUBMARINES SANK FOUR JAPANESE CARRIERS, TWO CRUISERS AND THREE DESTROYERS.

EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 25 OCTOBER, THE JAPANESE CENTER FORCE, HAVING AGAIN REVERSED COURSE, PUSHED THROUGH SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT, TURNED SOUTH AND ATTACKED THE ESCORT CARRIERS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET OPERATING OFF SAMAR TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FORCES IN LEYTE GULF. ALTHOUGH OUTNUMBERED AND OUTGUNNED, THE ESCORT CARRIERS AND THEIR SCREEN OF DESTROYERS FOUGHT COURAGEOUSLY AND SANK THREE JAPANESE CRUISERS; TWO AMERICAN ESCORT CARRIERS AND THREE DESTROYERS WERE LOST. THEREUPON THE SURVIVORS OF ALL THREE ENEMY FLEETS WITHDREW.

ELIMINATING THE JAPANESE EMPIRE AS A SEA POWER, LEYTE GULF BECAME ONE OF THE DECISIVE NAVAL BATTLES OF HISTORY.

4. Return to the Philippines—October 1944

On 20 October 1944, under cover of naval gunfire and air bombardment of the Seventh Fleet, the U.S. Sixth Army landed on the eastern shores of Leyte; aircraft of the Third Fleet furnished long-range support. The 7th Division of the XXIV Corps on the left took the Dulag airfield then drove west and south, while the 96th Division captured San Jose and moved against the enemy to the northwest. The 24th Division of the X Corps on the right, overcoming strong resistance on the beaches, fought its way inland. The 1st Cavalry Division on the right flank seized Tacloban and its airfield, then advancing north in coordinated amphibious and land operations secured San Juanico Strait, the west coast of Samar and the shore of Carigara Bay on the northern coast of Leyte.

The Japanese rushed reinforcements from the neighboring islands and from the Asiatic mainland. Most of these landed at Ormoc Bay where they were repeatedly attacked by the U.S. Fifth Air Force. Nevertheless, the enemy was able to concentrate powerful forces in the Ormoc Valley and, by 7 November, had organized strong positions in the mountains to the east. The Sixth Army in turn was reinforced by three additional divisions but desperate resistance, the rugged terrain and torrential rains slowed the advance.

In December the 77th Division of the XXIV Corps landed along the east coast of Ormoc Bay in rear of the Japanese. Supported by army, navy and marine corps aircraft, it advanced northward to seize Ormoc after fierce fighting, thus cutting the last major line of enemy communications.

In the Carigara Bay area to the north, the X Corps fought through the mountainous terrain near Limon and drove southward to unite with the XXIV Corps advancing up the valley. On 21 December they broke through the opposing lines and met near Kananga, thus isolating the Japanese to the east; four days later the island was declared secure. Many of the isolated Japanese had escaped to the north and west to join other enemy units; severe fighting continued against the Eighth Army, now in control, until May 1945.

5. Luzon Campaign—15 December 1944—15 August 1945

By the end of 1944 progressively larger proportions of America's greatly augmented military resources had been concentrated in the Pacific theaters of war. While the Leyte campaign was still in progress powerful U.S. forces struck at the next target, Luzon. Aircraft of the Navy and Army Air Forces conducted devastating attacks against enemy airfields, supply centers and transportation systems there and in surrounding areas. The intensity and accuracy of these bombardments and the tremendous potential fire power of the Third and Seventh Fleets induced the Japanese on Luzon to withdraw their main forces from the beaches and concentrate them in defensive positions in mountainous areas of the interior.

In December the U.S. Sixth Army convoyed by the Seventh Fleet seized Mindoro, establishing bases and airfields to provide close support for the impending Luzon operation. Meanwhile the Japanese massed over a quarter of a million men to defend Luzon and unleashed damaging suicidal air attacks against allied naval forces.

On 9 January 1945 the Seventh Fleet landed two divisions from each of the I and XIV Corps on the

IN PROUD REMEMBRANCE
OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER SONS
AND IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE
TO THEIR SACRIFICES
THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY
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Dedicatory Inscription—East Hemicycle.

SOUTH SHORE OF LINGAYEN GULF. SUPPORTED BY THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AND BY MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT, THE SIXTH ARMY PUSHED INLAND. INITIALLY RESISTANCE WAS ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE LEFT FLANK, WHERE THE MASS OF THE JAPANESE STRENGTH HAD BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR BAGUIO. ON THE RIGHT THE AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURED CLARK FIELD, DROVE THE ENEMY INTO THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS, THEN ADVANCED TOWARD MANILA, WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING ENSUED.

ON THE WEST COAST OF LUZON THE XI CORPS LANDED ON 29 JANUARY AND MOVED EASTWARD TO CUT OFF THE BATAAN PENINSULA; SOUTH OF MANILA OTHER UNITS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY LANDED ON 31 JANUARY AND SWUNG NORTHWARD. ALL PASSED TO THE CONTROL OF THE SIXTH ARMY. AFTER FIERCE AND PROLONGED FIGHTING, MANILA, BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR WERE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY, AND MANILA BAY WAS OPENED.

EAST OF MANILA THE FIGHTING WENT ON FOR MANY WEEKS. CONSTANT PRESSURE FORCED THE ENEMY DEEPER INTO THE MOUNTAINS WHERE HE WAS HELD ISOLATED UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES. OTHER AMERICAN UNITS CLEARED THE AREA SOUTH OF LAGUNA DE BAY AND LIBERATED THE BICOL PENINSULA, ASSISTED BY AMPHIBIOUS FORCES LANDED AT LEGASPI.

IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN LUZON U.S. TROOPS AND PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA FORCES CONTINUED THEIR PRESSURE NORTHWARD FROM THE CENTRAL PLAIN THROUGH DIFFICULT TERRAIN DEFENDED BY A DETERMINED ENEMY; CONSTANT ATTACKS BY AIR AND GROUND FORCES FINALLY BROKE JAPANESE RESISTANCE AT BALETE PASS IN MAY. ON 1 JULY THE EIGHTH ARMY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DESTROYING THE REMAINING ENEMY FORCES ON LUZON, RELIEVING THE SIXTH ARMY FOR THE PROJECTED INVASION OF JAPAN.

6. Reoccupation of Manila

BY 31 JANUARY 1945, THREE WEEKS AFTER THE INITIAL LANDINGS ON LUZON, THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY WAS READY TO LAUNCH ITS OFFENSIVE TO LIBERATE MANILA AND THE BATAAN PENINSULA. THE 1ST CAVALRY AND 37TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS ADVANCED ON THE CITY FROM THE NORTH, WHILE THE 40TH DIVISION FOUGHT WESTWARD INTO THE ZAMBALES MOUNTAINS TO SECURE THE RIGHT FLANK AND MEET THE 38TH DIVISION PUSHING EASTWARD TO CUT OFF BATAAN. SIMULTANEOUSLY THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION ADVANCED ON MANILA FROM THE SOUTH.

WITHIN THE CITY THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, IN A NIGHT ATTACK, CAPTURED SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY AND LIBERATED 3,700 AMERICAN AND ALLIED PRISONERS INTERNED THERE. ON 4 FEBRUARY THE 37TH INFANTRY DIVISION FREED OVER A THOUSAND MORE FROM BILIBID PRISON. THESE TWO DIVISIONS THEN CROSSED THE PASIG RIVER AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE WHILE THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION OVERCAME SIMILAR RESISTANCE IN ITS ATTACK UPON NICHOLS FIELD. THE 1ST CAVALRY AND 37TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS FORCED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE CITY, EVENTUALLY REACHING THE STRONGHOLD AT INTRAMUROS WHERE THE FIGHTING WAS ESPECIALLY BITTER. ON 3 MARCH MANILA WAS FINALLY CLEARED OF JAPANESE TROOPS WHO, IN DEFENDING THE CITY, HAD CAUSED INCALCULABLE DEVASTATION.

MEANWHILE THE 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH ELEMENTS OF THE 6TH AND 24TH DIVISIONS, SUPPORTED BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, CLEARED THE BATAAN PENINSULA. ON 16 FEBRUARY AIRBORNE AND AMPHIBIOUS UNITS LAUNCHED ASSAULTS AGAINST CORREGIDOR; JAPANESE RESISTED DESPERATELY FROM CAVES, TUNNELS AND CONCRETE MORTAR PITS UNTIL 27 FEBRUARY. FORT DRUM HELD OUT UNTIL APRIL.

ON 28 FEBRUARY 1945, BEFORE THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN COMPLETELY

ELIMINATED FROM MANILA AND ITS OUTLYING FORTS, THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES WAS CEREMONIALLY REINSTALLED AT MALACANAN PALACE.

7. Liberation of the Philippines—20 October 1944–15 August 1945

DURING THE LONG ENEMY OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES THE UNITED STATES PERSISTENTLY FOUGHT HER WAY BACK. BY THE FALL OF 1944 SUCCESS WAS IN SIGHT.

THE FIRST STEP IN LIBERATING THE ISLANDS WAS THE INVASION OF LEYTE IN OCTOBER 1944. THE DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE FLEET AT THE BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF RENDERED IT POWERLESS TO PREVENT FUTURE AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS. TWO MONTHS OF HARD FIGHTING FREED MOST OF LEYTE WHICH THEN BECAME THE CENTRAL BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE ARCHIPELAGO. THE NEXT STEP ESTABLISHED OUR FORCES ON MINDORO IN DECEMBER.

IN JANUARY 1945, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE SIXTH ARMY LANDED ON LUZON AND ADVANCED DOWN THE CENTRAL PLAINS FROM LINGAYEN GULF TO MANILA. OTHER UNITS LANDED ON THE WEST COAST OF THE ISLAND AND SEIZED BATAAN PENINSULA AND CORREGIDOR. MANILA BAY WAS OPENED IN EARLY MARCH. AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING THE SIXTH ARMY DROVE THE ENEMY INTO THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH AND EAST LUZON.

THE EIGHTH ARMY AND UNITS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET HAD ALREADY EMBARKED ON A SERIES OF MORE THAN FIFTY AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS TO FREE THE OTHER ISLANDS. DURING FEBRUARY AND MARCH U.S. FORCES SECURED AIRFIELDS ON PALAWAN AND ZAMBOANGA, THEN EXTENDED THEIR CONTROL OVER THE SULU ARCHIPELAGO, ENABLING THE FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH AIR FORCES TO PROJECT THEIR STRENGTH FAR OVER THE WATERS OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. U.S. SEA AND AIR POWER BLOCKED ENEMY TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS AND THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, THUS ISOLATING THE JAPANESE REMAINING ON EACH OF THE ISLANDS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY THE EIGHTH ARMY OVERPOWERED THE ENEMY IN THE VISAYAN SEA AREA, THEREBY OPENING A SHORTER SUPPLY ROUTE FROM LEYTE TO LUZON. ON 17 APRIL SOME OF ITS UNITS LANDED ON THE COAST OF MINDANAO AND ADVANCED TOWARD DAVAO GULF; OTHERS FOLLOWED AND FOUGHT THEIR WAY NORTHWARD TOWARD MALAYBALAY TO MEET ADDITIONAL AMPHIBIOUS FORCES WHICH LANDED IN MAY. RESISTANCE WAS STUBBORN BUT THE TROOPS PUSHED STEADILY FORWARD INTO THE MOUNTAINS, PRECEDED BY MARINE CORPS AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT WHICH DEMORALIZED THE RETREATING ENEMY.

BY THE END OF JUNE, ON BOTH MINDANAO AND LUZON AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS HAD COMPRESSED THE ENEMY INTO ISOLATED MOUNTAINOUS AREAS. THERE HE WAS SUBJECTED TO INTENSIVE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND TO CONSTANT PRESSURE UNTIL 15 AUGUST 1945 WHEN HOSTILITIES CEASED. ON 1 JULY THE EIGHTH ARMY ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR LAND OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES; THE SIXTH ARMY REGROUPED FORCES IN PREPARATION FOR AN INVASION OF JAPAN.

SOUTHEAST ROOM

This room has seven maps:

1. Battle of the Coral Sea—4–8 May 1942

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA WAS THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE IN WHICH ALL LOSSES WERE INFLICTED BY CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT, AND NO SHIP ON EITHER SIDE SIGHTED A SURFACE ENEMY.

BY MID-APRIL 1942 THE JAPANESE HAD ESTABLISHED BASES IN THE NEW GUINEA-SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA, THUS MENACING AUSTRALIA ITSELF. ON 3 MAY THEY OCCUPIED TULAGI, A SMALL

ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS. PART OF A U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE CONSISTING OF THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER YORKTOWN, FOUR CRUISERS AND SIX DESTROYERS MOVED NORTH TO CHECK THE INVASION. AIRCRAFT FROM THE USS YORKTOWN ATTACKED TULAGI ON 4 MAY SINKING AN ENEMY DESTROYER, SEVERAL MINESWEEPERS, SMALLER CRAFT AND SEAPLANES.

FOLLOWING THE TULAGI STRIKE, YORKTOWN AND HER ESCORTS TURNED SOUTH TO RENDEZVOUS WITH USS LEXINGTON EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 5 MAY. THE ALLIED TASK FORCE MOVED NORTHWEST TO INTERCEPT THE JAPANESE PORT MORESBY INVASION GROUP AND A POWERFUL CARRIER STRIKING FORCE. THEIR STRONG AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, INCLUDING 11 TROOP-LADEN TRANSPORTS PROTECTED BY A DESTROYER SCREEN, HAD LEFT RABAUL AND WAS HEADING FOR A DASH THROUGH JOMARD PASS.

ON 7 MAY LEXINGTON AND YORKTOWN AIRCRAFT SANK THE ENEMY CARRIER SHOHO WHICH WAS CLOSELY SUPPORTING THE PORT MORESBY AMPHIBIOUS ATTACK FORCE. THE JAPANESE WITHDREW THIS INVASION FORCE THUS MAKING THEIR FIRST SIGNIFICANT RETREAT IN WORLD WAR II. THE SAME MORNING JAPANESE CARRIER AIRCRAFT SANK USS SIMS AND THE TANKER NEOSHO, WHICH HAD BEEN MISTAKEN FOR A CARRIER AND CRUISER.

ON 8 MAY OCCURRED THE CLIMACTIC CARRIER BATTLE. NAVAL CARRIER AIRCRAFT LOCATED TWO LARGE JAPANESE CARRIERS PROTECTED BY FOUR HEAVY CRUISERS AND SEVERAL DESTROYERS. THE AIRPLANES HEAVILY DAMAGED THE LARGE JAPANESE CARRIER SHOKAKU. THE ENEMY IN TURN DAMAGED YORKTOWN AND LEXINGTON, THE LATTER SO SERIOUSLY THAT SHE HAD TO BE ABANDONED AND SUNK.

THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA WAS A STRATEGIC VICTORY OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE FOR THE U.S. NAVY. WHEN THE PORT MORESBY INVASION WAS THWARTED, THE HERETOFORE UNINTERRUPTED JAPANESE PUSH INTO THE SOUTH PACIFIC WAS HALTED FOR THE FIRST TIME. OCCURRING IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SURRENDER OF CORREGIDOR, ITS MORAL VALUE TO ALL ALLIED NATIONS WAS IMMEASURABLE. FURTHERMORE, DAMAGE TO SHOKAKU AND A LARGE LOSS OF AIRCRAFT BY ZUIKAKU PREVENTED THESE POWERFUL JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS FROM TAKING PART IN THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY WHERE THEIR PRESENCE MIGHT HAVE MADE A CRITICAL DIFFERENCE IN THE OUTCOME.

2. China-Burma-India Theater—1942–1945

AFTER THE LOSS OF BURMA IN 1942 THE PEOPLE OF CHINA, WHO FOR MORE THAN A DECADE HAD BEEN RESISTING JAPANESE ENCROACHMENT UPON THEIR TERRITORY, WERE ISOLATED FROM THEIR ALLIES. A UNITED STATES AIR ROUTE WAS ESTABLISHED OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN RANGES OF THE HIMALAYAS AND FOR MANY MONTHS WAS THE SOLE MEANS OF SENDING EFFECTIVE SUPPORT TO THE CHINESE WAR EFFORT. THE U.S. TENTH AIR FORCE PROTECTED THIS ROUTE FROM ASSAM AND, WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, ESTABLISHED AIR SUPREMACY OVER BURMA BY THE END OF 1943.

AT RAMGARH AN AMERICAN STAFF TRAINED CHINESE TROOPS AND PROVIDED THEM WITH MILITARY EQUIPMENT. LATER THESE TROOPS FOUGHT AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN BURMA AND WERE THEN AIRLIFTED TO CHINA TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF SUPPLIES TO CHINA IT WAS ESSENTIAL TO REOPEN SURFACE COMMUNICATIONS ACROSS BURMA. BETWEEN DECEMBER 1943 AND MARCH 1945 ALLIED GROUND FORCES, WHO WERE TRANSPORTED, SUPPLIED AND SUPPORTED BY AIR, DROVE THE JAPANESE OUT OF NORTH AND CENTRAL BURMA. ON THE HEELS OF THE COMBAT FORCES U.S. ENGINEERS BUILT THE LEDO ROAD, AN OUTSTANDING FEAT OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AND CONNECTED IT TO THE BURMA ROAD NEAR THE CHINESE BORDER.

OVER CHINA THE U.S. FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE PROTECTED THE AIRLIFT OF URGENTLY NEEDED SUPPLIES UPON WHICH THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE FORCES DEPENDED. IN SPITE OF ITS LIMITED RESOURCES IT EFFECTIVELY SUPPORTED CHINESE GROUND OPERATIONS, AND THROUGH ADVANCE BASES IN EAST CHINA STRUCK AT ENEMY SHIPPING IN ASIATIC WATERS. A WIDESPREAD NAVAL INTELLIGENCE NETWORK BASED AT CHUNGKING PLAYED ITS PART IN THESE ACTIVITIES.

BEHIND THE VICTORIES IN CHINA, THE RECONQUEST OF BURMA, AND THE TRIUMPH OF OUR AIR AND GROUND FORCES, LAY CONTROL OF THE SEA BY THE ALLIED NAVIES AND THE TREMENDOUS EFFORTS OF THE SERVICES OF SUPPLY WHICH MADE THE CONTINUOUS FLOW OF VITAL SUPPLIES POSSIBLE. AFTER BEING SHIPPED HALFWAY AROUND THE WORLD ACROSS TWO OCEANS AND PAST THREE CONTINENTS, SUPPLIES WERE UNLOADED AT INDIAN PORTS, THEN TRANSPORTED BY ROAD, RAILROAD, FERRY, BARGE OR PIPELINE TO ASSAM AIRFIELDS BEFORE BEING AIRLIFTED IN HAZARDOUS FLIGHT OVER THE MOUNTAINS FOR ULTIMATE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN CHINA. BY FEBRUARY 1945, PIPELINES WERE BEING EXTENDED FROM ASSAM TO KUNMING, AND TRUCKS WERE ROLLING ALONG THE LEDO-BURMA ROAD. THESE EFFORTS ENABLED THE CHINESE TO MAKE MATERIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE.

3. American Air Ferry Routes—Supply to the U.S.S.R.—1941–1945

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHILE CONTRIBUTING ITS LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES TO THE PROSECUTION OF WORLD WAR II, ALSO AIDED ITS MANY ALLIES BY FURNISHING MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. ITEMS OF ALL KINDS WERE CARRIED BY VAST FLEETS OF STEAMSHIPS TO EVERY AVAILABLE PORT. ALSO IN THIS EFFORT THOUSANDS OF AIRCRAFT WERE FERRIED FROM THE UNITED STATES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND CENTRAL AFRICA TO CAIRO, BASRA AND KARACHI.

THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND AREA THE UNITED STATES DELIVERED, FROM 1942 TO 1945, NEARLY 4-1/2 MILLION TONS OF SUPPLIES TO THE U.S.S.R. THESE INCLUDED 4,874 AIRCRAFT OF WHICH 995 WERE FLOWN IN; OVER 160,000 TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS; 140,000 TONS OF GUNS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES; 550,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; 950,000 TONS OF FOOD; AND 1,000,000 TONS OF METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS. THE UNITED STATES ALSO FURNISHED TO THE U.S.S.R., THROUGH OTHER PORTS, MORE THAN 13 MILLION TONS OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

4. United States Submarine Operations in the Pacific

UNITED STATES SUBMARINES CONTRIBUTED MATERIALLY TO THE ALLIED VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC. THEY DESTROYED NEARLY A THIRD OF THE JAPANESE COMBAT SHIPS AND FIFTY PERCENT OF THE JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE. THE COST WAS THE LOSS OF FORTY-NINE SUBMARINES WITH THEIR GALLANT CREWS.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR THE SUBMARINES BEGAN THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING. OPERATING THOUSANDS OF MILES FROM THEIR BASES AND DEEP WITHIN ENEMY-CONTROLLED WATERS THEY STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING EFFECTIVENESS. DURING THE EARLY PART OF 1942, WHILE SURFACE FORCES WERE RECOVERING FROM JAPANESE SURPRISE ATTACK, AMERICAN SUBMARINES CONTINUED TO PRESS THE WAR BY LONG-RANGE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THE U.S. HAD 39 FLEET SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC. THE NUMBER NEVER EXCEEDED 169, YET THEIR ATTACKS PRODUCED IMMEDIATE AND DAMAGING RESULTS. THEY MADE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE ENEMY TO HOLD HIS FORWARD POSITIONS, TO SUPPLY AND

REINFORCE THREATENED AREAS, AND TO MAINTAIN IN JAPAN AN ADEQUATE RESERVE OF FUEL OIL, RUBBER, IRON AND OTHER ESSENTIAL MATERIALS. AS U.S. DOMINANCE EXTENDED ACROSS THE PACIFIC SUBMARINE ATTACKS BECAME INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE.

SUBMARINES PERFORMED SPECIAL MISSIONS OF RECONNAISSANCE, SUPPLY AND RESCUE. THEY EVACUATED PERSONNEL FROM BELEAGUERED AREAS, NOTABLY FROM CORREGIDOR. THE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT DELIVERED BY SUBMARINES TO FRIENDLY GUERRILLA FORCES DID MUCH TO KEEP ALIVE THE SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE IN THE PHILIPPINES. IN ADDITION U.S. SUBMARINES RESCUED MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED ALLIED AIRMEN DURING THE COURSE OF THE WAR.

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF THE WAR AMERICAN SUBMARINES ALSO PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT PART IN THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT BY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS IN THE ATLANTIC AND INDIAN OCEANS AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND CARIBBEAN SEAS.

5. The Marianas—15 June–10 August 1944

TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES UNDERTOOK TO SEIZE THE MARIANA ISLANDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1944. FOR SEVERAL MONTHS PRIOR TO THE LANDINGS, FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES AND AIRCRAFT OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE CONDUCTED PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENTS OF THE TARGET AREA.

ON 15 JUNE 1944, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE FIFTH FLEET, THE 2D AND 4TH MARINE DIVISIONS OF THE V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON SAIPAN. THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS; THEIR CARRIER TASK FORCE

Interior of West Hemicycle Showing Inscribed Names.

STEAMED TOWARD THE MARIANAS TO MEET THE AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS EFFORT. IN THE ACTION THAT FOLLOWED, THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA ON 19–20 JUNE, JAPANESE CARRIER AVIATION WAS SUBSTANTIALLY IMPAIRED AS A MAJOR FORCE IN THE WAR.

MEANWHILE THE MARINES AND THE ARMY'S 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND AGAINST DETERMINED RESISTANCE. THEY THEN TURNED NORTHWARD AND SEIZED THE DOMINATING HEIGHTS OF MT. TAPOTCHAU ON 25 AND 26 JUNE. ON THE LATTER NIGHT AN ENEMY ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF HIS ISOLATED POSITION ON NAFUTAN POINT WAS DECISIVELY DEFEATED. AMERICAN FORCES CONTINUED TO PRESS THE ATTACK AGAINST THE MASS OF THE ENEMY, SLOWLY FORCING HIM NORTHWARD. FINALLY, ON THE NIGHT OF 6–7 JULY, THE JAPANESE MADE A DESPERATE LAST EFFORT; THEIR FURIOUS ASSAULT WAS REPULSED AND TWO DAYS LATER THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURE.

ON 24 JULY, AFTER A LENGTHY PREPARATORY BOMBARDMENT BY U.S. SHIPS, AIRCRAFT, AND ARTILLERY FIRING FROM SAIPAN, THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION FOLLOWED BY THE 2D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON NORTHERN TINIAN. AFTER NINE DAYS OF SEVERE FIGHTING, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES SECURED THE ISLAND.

PRECEDED BY ONE OF THE HEAVIEST SUSTAINED NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENTS CONDUCTED IN THE PACIFIC, THE 3D MARINE DIVISION AND THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE OF THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS MADE TWO SEPARATE LANDINGS ON THE WESTERN SHORES OF GUAM ON 21 JULY. ON 24 JULY THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE SOUTHERN BEACHHEAD. THE NEXT DAY, WHILE THE 3D MARINE DIVISION CONTINUED ITS ASSAULT TO GAIN THE HIGH GROUND TO ITS FRONT, THE 1ST MARINE BRIGADE BEGAN CLEARING THE OROTE PENINSULA. THAT NIGHT THE CRISIS CAME ON BOTH FRONTS WHEN THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED SPIRITED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL COUNTERATTACKS AGAINST BOTH UNITS.

THE INDIVIDUAL BEACHHEADS WERE THEN LINKED TOGETHER AND AMERICAN LINES CONSOLIDATED. SUPPORTED BY ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT, THE 77TH INFANTRY DIVISION AND THE 3D MARINE DIVISION LAUNCHED A COORDINATED ATTACK TOWARD THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR FORCES. BY 10 AUGUST ORGANIZED RESISTANCE HAD CEASED.

6. Battle of Midway—3–7 June 1942

AFTER THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD AUSTRALIA WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA IN MAY 1942, THE JAPANESE SHIFTED THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE NORTHWARD TOWARD THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND THE ALEUTIANS.

IN JUNE, JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCES, SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, MOVED AGAINST MIDWAY ISLAND, WEST OF HAWAII, AND KISKA AND ATTU IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS.

MEANWHILE, THE UNITED STATES REINFORCED THE MARINE GARRISON ON MIDWAY AND ALERTED THE PACIFIC FLEET FOR THE DEFENSE OF THAT ISLAND. ON 4 JUNE AIRCRAFT FROM FOUR JAPANESE FLEET CARRIERS ATTACKED MIDWAY. IN ITS DEFENSE U.S. MARINE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT MANNED BY MARINE, NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES PILOTS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE AIRPLANES. THEREUPON NAVAL AIRCRAFT FROM THE U.S. CARRIERS ENTERPRISE, YORKTOWN AND HORNET ATTACKED THE JAPANESE CARRIERS AND SANK FOUR OF THEM. JAPANESE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND A SUBMARINE ATTACKED OUR CARRIERS AND SANK YORKTOWN. DISCOMFITED BY THE AMERICAN AIR RESISTANCE THE

JAPANESE MIDWAY OCCUPATION FORCE WITHDREW WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO LAND, LOSING A CRUISER IN THE OPERATION.

FAR TO THE NORTH, JAPANESE AIRPLANES FROM TWO OTHER CARRIERS BOMBED DUTCH HARBOR ON 3 AND 4 JUNE, MEETING RESISTANCE FROM U.S. NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT. UNDER COVER OF THIS DIVERSION THE JAPANESE, WITHOUT OPPOSITION, OCCUPIED THE ISLANDS OF ATTU AND KISKA ON 7 JUNE.

THE JAPANESE LOSS OF FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND THEIR COMPLEMENT OF 250 AIRCRAFT WITH MANY FIRST-LINE PILOTS COMPLETELY REVERSED THE STRATEGIC SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC. THIS WAS THEIR LAST GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMERICAN TERRITORY. THEREAFTER THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE AND STARTED THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FINAL VICTORY.

7. Battle of the Philippine Sea—15–20 June 1944

WHEN, ON 15 JUNE 1944, THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET LANDED THE 2D AND 4TH MARINE DIVISIONS OF THE V AMPHIBIOUS CORPS ON SAIPAN, THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS. BY THE VERY NEXT DAY THE JAPANESE MOBILE FLEET, WHICH INCLUDED NINE FAST CARRIERS, HAD SET UNITS IN MOTION FROM MANY WIDELY SEPARATED AREAS, EFFECTED A RENDEZVOUS IN THE PHILIPPINE SEA, AND MOVED TO THE ATTACK. THE COMBAT ELEMENTS OF THE FIFTH FLEET, INCLUDING FIFTEEN FAST CARRIERS, IMMEDIATELY MOVED INTO POSITION TO COVER THE SAIPAN AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION WHILE ITS CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT CONTINUED THEIR DESTRUCTIVE ATTACKS UPON THE JAPANESE AIR BASES IN THE MARIANAS.

THE JAPANESE, EARLY ON THE MORNING OF 19 JUNE, BEGAN LAUNCHING AIRCRAFT AT EXTREME RANGE, PLANNING THAT THESE SHOULD SUCCESSFULLY ATTACK THE AMERICAN SHIPS, THEN LAND AND REFUEL AT GUAM. FOUR SEPARATE ATTACKS WERE INTERCEPTED BY AIRCRAFT OF THE FIFTH FLEET; OVER 300 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT BEING SHOT DOWN BY AMERICAN INTERCEPTORS AND ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, DESTROYED ON THE GROUND OR LOST AT SEA.

ONLY A FEW JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WERE ABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR CARRIERS, WHICH IN THE MEANTIME BEGAN TO WITHDRAW TO THE NORTHWEST. THE FIFTH FLEET PURSUED BUT DID NOT LOCATE THE RETREATING ENEMY UNTIL THE AFTERNOON OF 20 JUNE WHEN AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WERE LAUNCHED AT SUCH LONG RANGE, SO LATE IN THE DAY, THAT A PERILOUS NIGHT RECOVERY WAS INEVITABLE. NEVERTHELESS, THE AMERICAN PILOTS BOLDLY PRESSED THEIR ATTACK AND SANK A CARRIER AND TWO TANKERS. MANY AIRCRAFT FAILED TO RETURN.

IN ADDITION TO THE DESTRUCTION INFLICTED BY U.S. NAVAL AIRCRAFT, SUBMARINES OF THE PACIFIC FLEET SANK TWO OTHER JAPANESE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS ON 19 JUNE.

NORTHEAST ROOM

This room has six maps:

1. General Strategy in the Pacific 1942–1945

EXPLOITING THEIR SUCCESSFUL ATTACK UPON PEARL HARBOR ON 7 DECEMBER 1941, THE JAPANESE STRUCK AT AMERICAN, BRITISH, CHINESE AND DUTCH TERRITORIES. THE UNITED STATES, FORCED INITIALLY UPON THE DEFENSIVE, NEVERTHELESS DETERMINED TO HOLD OPEN THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS TO AUSTRALIA, TO AID IN THE DEFENSE OF THAT CONTINENT AND TO DO ITS UTMOST TO REINFORCE THE PHILIPPINES. IN MAY AND JUNE 1942 THE ENEMY OFFENSIVE WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY WHICH RESTORED THE BALANCE OF SEA POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

TO STOP THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH THREATENED THE VITAL SUPPLY LINE TO AUSTRALIA,

Inscriptions at Entrance to West Hemicycle.

U.S. FORCES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE, LANDING ON GUADALCANAL ON 7 AUGUST 1942. THE SUCCESSION OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH FOLLOWED MARKED THE TURNING POINT OF THE PACIFIC WAR. IN NEW GUINEA, U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN FORCES REPULSED THE JAPANESE THRUST TOWARD PORT MORESBY AND ADVANCED ON THE LONG ROAD BACK TO THE PHILIPPINES. THE CHINESE EFFORT WAS AIDED BY SUPPLIES FLOWN OVER THE HIMALAYAS FROM INDIA.

MEANWHILE SUBMARINES HAD BEEN CONTINUOUSLY ATTACKING JAPANESE SHIPS CARRYING OIL, RUBBER AND OTHER MATERIALS ESSENTIAL TO THE ENEMY'S INDUSTRY. THE RELENTLESS ASSAULT AGAINST HIS COMBAT AND MERCHANT SHIPS WAS TO CONTINUE, FROM THE SEA AND FROM THE AIR, WITH EVER-INCREASING ATTRITION THROUGHOUT THE WAR.

TO PENETRATE THE ENEMY'S DEFENSES AND GAIN BASES FROM WHICH AIRCRAFT COULD STRIKE AT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, THE UNITED STATES COMMITTED ITS MAJOR FORCES ALONG TWO MAIN AXES OF ADVANCE. ONE THRUST WAS TO CONTINUE THE ATTACK NORTHWESTWARD SIMULTANEOUSLY THROUGH THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AND ALONG THE COAST OF NEW GUINEA; THE OTHER WOULD CROSS THE TREMENDOUS REACHES OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC VIA THE GILBERT AND MARSHALL ISLANDS AND THE STRONGLY DEFENDED MARIANA AND PALAU ISLANDS. BY MID–SEPTEMBER 1944 ALL THESE MISSIONS HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, WHILE, SIMULTANEOUSLY, CONTROL OF THE SEA AND AIR HAD BEEN WRESTED FROM THE ENEMY, THUS DENYING ESCAPE TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON BY-PASSED BASES SUCH AS RABAUL AND TRUK. MEANWHILE FAR TO THE NORTH OTHER AMERICAN FORCES HAD EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ALEUTIANS. IN BURMA ALLIED FORCES WERE DRIVING FORWARD

TO REOPEN THE OVERLAND SUPPLY ROUTE TO CHINA AND STIMULATE HER EFFORTS TO EJECT THE JAPANESE INVADERS.

IN JUNE 1944 THE STRATEGIC AIR BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN HAD BEGUN FROM AIRFIELDS IN CHINA. WITH THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANAS, BOMBERS FROM THESE ISLANDS JOINED THE ASSAULT WHICH DEVELOPED BY WAR'S END INTO A PROLONGED AND VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT AIMED AT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

TO LIBERATE THE PHILIPPINES AND TO OBTAIN FORWARD BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN, U.S. ARMY, NAVY, MARINE AND AIR FORCES CONTINUED THEIR SUCCESSIVE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS. THE LANDING AT LEYTE IN OCTOBER 1944 BROUGHT ON THE DECISIVE NAVAL BATTLES FOR LEYTE GULF. AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ON LUZON, IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA FOLLOWED IN RAPID SUCCESSION. FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES JOINED IN THE STRATEGIC BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN; U.S. WARSHIPS SHELLED THE COASTAL STATIONS DENYING TO THE REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FLEET THE SAFETY OF ITS HOME HARBORS.

AFTER THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUED FOR PEACE; THE SURRENDER TERMS WERE SIGNED IN TOKYO BAY ON 2 SEPTEMBER 1945.

2. Guadalcanal—7 August 1942–9 February 1943

FOLLOWING THE NAVAL VICTORY IN THE CORAL SEA, THE UNITED STATES LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS TO HALT THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON LAND. SUPPORTED BY NAVAL AIRCRAFT, THE SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET LANDED THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION AT GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI ON 7 AUGUST 1942.

THE JAPANESE REACTION WAS PROMPT AND VIGOROUS. BOMBERS FROM RABAUL ATTACKED TROOPS ASHORE AND THE SUPPORTING NAVAL VESSELS. ON 9 AUGUST A STRONG JAPANESE FLEET CAME DOWN "THE SLOT" AND ENGAGED U.S. AND AUSTRALIAN NAVAL FORCES OFF SAVO ISLAND. ALLIED LOSSES WERE HEAVY. ASHORE THE MARINES FOUGHT HEROICALLY TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR BEACHHEAD AND COMPLETE THE AIR BASE AT HENDERSON FIELD.

FROM THEIR ADVANCE BASES BOTH OPPONENTS STROVE TO BUILD UP THEIR OWN STRENGTH ON GUADALCANAL. ATTENTION WAS FOCUSSED ON HENDERSON FIELD. AMERICAN EFFORTS TO DEVELOP AND KEEP IT OPERATING COULD NOT BE RELAXED NOTWITHSTANDING CONTINUOUS SURFACE AND AIR BOMBARDMENT. A SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT SEA BATTLES ENSUED WITH SEVERE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES—THE BATTLE OF THE EASTERN SOLOMONS IN AUGUST, THE BATTLES OF CAPE ESPERANCE AND THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS IN OCTOBER, FOLLOWED BY GUADALCANAL AND TASSAFARONGA IN NOVEMBER AND RENNELL ISLAND IN JANUARY 1943. THE SEA BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL WHEN OUTNUMBERED U.S. CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ENGAGED THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP FORCE WAS ESPECIALLY FURIOUS.

ON LAND THE JAPANESE, SUPPORTED BY STRONG AIR COVER, ON THE NIGHTS OF 12 AND 13 SEPTEMBER ATTACKED BOTH FLANKS, AS WELL AS THE CENTER OF THE MARINE POSITION ON THE RIDGE SOUTH OF HENDERSON FIELD, BUT WERE DECISIVELY DEFEATED. IN TURN, THE AMERICANS, HAVING BEEN REINFORCED BY ADDITIONAL MARINE AND ARMY UNITS, ATTACKED THE JAPANESE POSITIONS TO THE WEST ALONG THE MATANIKAU RIVER FROM 23 TO 27 SEPTEMBER BUT WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW; THEY RENEWED THE ATTACK ON 7 OCTOBER AND SECURED THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER TWO DAYS LATER.

THE JAPANESE BROUGHT IN REINFORCEMENTS INCLUDING HEAVIER ARTILLERY. ON 23 OCTOBER STRONG JAPANESE INFANTRY FORCES SUPPORTED BY TANKS, ARTILLERY FIRE AND AIR AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT, AT-

TACKED ACROSS THE MATANIKAU BUT WERE REPULSED BY THE 1ST AND 7TH MARINE REGIMENTS. ON 24–25 OCTOBER THE ENEMY LAUNCHED TWO POWERFUL ATTACKS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN PERIMETER. THE FIRST ATTACK AGAINST HENDERSON FIELD WAS REPULSED AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING BY THE 7TH MARINE REGIMENT AND THE 164TH INFANTRY REGIMENT. THE OTHER ATTACK, NORTH OF MOUNT AUSTEN, AFTER A BRIEF INITIAL SUCCESS WAS ALSO REPULSED.

THE TENACIOUS OPPOSITION OF THE JAPANESE MADE IT NECESSARY TO REINFORCE OUR LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES HEAVILY. THE ARMY'S 25TH AND AMERICAL DIVISIONS, AS WELL AS THE 2D MARINE DIVISION, NOW RELIEVED THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION. ON 17 DECEMBER THESE DIVISIONS LAUNCHED A DETERMINED ATTACK AGAINST THE JAPANESE POSITION ON MOUNT AUSTEN WHICH THEY CAPTURED A WEEK LATER. ON 10 JANUARY THE ATTACK WAS RESUMED AND AFTER HARD FIGHTING THE STRONGLY DEFENDED JAPANESE POSITIONS FARTHER TO THE WEST WERE SEIZED.

RECOGNIZING THEIR PERIL, THE JAPANESE, BETWEEN THE 1ST AND 8TH OF FEBRUARY, EVACUATED ABOUT 13,000 MEN FROM GUADALCANAL UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS. BY 9 FEBRUARY 1943 THE AMERICAN TROOPS HAD OVERRUN THE LAST OF THE JAPANESE POSITIONS AND THE HARD-FOUGHT CAMPAIGN FOR GUADALCANAL WAS WON.

3. Fast Carrier Strikes in the Pacific—1942–1945

BECAUSE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR FORCED THE U.S. NAVAL FORCES TO THE DEFENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE PACIFIC, THEIR FIRST OFFENSIVE EFFORTS WERE LIMITED STRIKES AGAINST SUPERIOR ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS BY THE NAVAL AIR FORCES.

IN MAY AND JUNE 1942, U.S. FORCES FOUGHT THE SUCCESSFUL BATTLES OF THE CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY. THEN, AT GUADALCANAL, THERE FOLLOWED A SERIES OF HARD-FOUGHT NAVAL BATTLES AND GRIM STRUGGLES ON THE LAND AND IN THE AIR WHICH MARKED THE TURNING POINT OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND BEGAN IN 1943. THE VOLUME AND EFFECTIVENESS OF AIR STRIKES WAS INTENSIFIED; DURING THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR THE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS WAS INCREASED FROM NINE TO MORE THAN FIFTY. THESE FORMED THE SPEARHEAD OF THE TRIPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVES IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS, THEN, IN EARLY 1944, THROUGH THE MARSHALL ISLANDS. IN JUNE THE AMERICAN ATTACK ON THE MARIANAS BROUGHT ON THE BATTLE OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA IN WHICH THE JAPANESE NAVAL AIR ARM WAS ELIMINATED AS A DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE WAR.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS SUPPORTED THE LANDINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1944, AND ON IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA IN 1945. FAST CARRIER TASK FORCES JOINED IN THE STRATEGIC BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN, RANGING AT WILL OFF THE COAST OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, SINKING SHIPS AND RENDERING HARBORS UNTENABLE. THE ROLE OF THESE MOBILE CARRIERS WAS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

4. Air Assault on Japan—1942–1945

ON 15 JUNE 1944 U.S. ARMY HEAVY BOMBERS FROM AIRFIELDS IN CHINA LAUNCHED THE FIRST STRATEGIC AIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. ON THE SAME DAY U.S. AMPHIBIOUS FORCES ASSAULTED THE MARIANA ISLANDS SO AS TO GAIN AIR BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN. IN JANUARY 1945 AIRCRAFT FROM CHINA WERE REDEPLOYED TO THESE NEW BASES.

EVEN BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANAS WAS COMPLETE, AIRFIELDS WERE BEING BUILT FROM WHICH THE U.S. TWENTIETH AIR FORCE WAS LATER TO CONDUCT ITS DEVASTATING BOMBARDMENT CAMPAIGN. FROM THE FIRST MAJOR STRIKE ON 24 NOVEMBER 1944 UNTIL THE END OF HOSTILITIES

IN AUGUST 1945 THE OFFENSIVE CONTINUED WITH EVER MOUNTING INTENSITY. THE OBJECTIVE WAS THE PROGRESSIVE DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY'S MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS. IN MARCH 1945 HEAVY BOMBERS ENGAGED ALSO IN AERIAL MINE LAYING TO INTENSIFY THE BLOCKADE OF JAPAN ALREADY ESTABLISHED BY U.S. SUBMARINES.

THE CAPTURE OF IWO JIMA IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1945 WAS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE AIR ASSAULT ON JAPAN. THE AIRFIELDS THERE ESTABLISHED SERVED AS A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS AND A HAVEN FOR DAMAGED BOMBERS MAKING THE LONG OVER-WATER RETURN TO THE MARIANAS.

IN JULY 1945 THE U.S. TWENTIETH AIR FORCE, IN THE MARIANAS, AND THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, STATIONED ON OKINAWA, COMBINED TO OPERATE AS THE U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES. DURING JULY AND AUGUST THE U.S. FAR EAST AIR FORCES AND MARINE CORPS AIRCRAFT BASED ON OKINAWA PARTICIPATED IN THE STRATEGIC ASSAULT. AFTER THE DEVASTATION FROM THE AIR OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI IN AUGUST 1945, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SUED FOR PEACE.

5. Okinawa—26 March–22 June 1945

EARLY IN 1945 THE GREAT CONCENTRATION OF U.S. SEA, LAND AND AIR POWER IN THE PACIFIC ENABLED OUR FORCES TO CHALLENGE JAPAN IN HER OWN WATERS. FOR MONTHS AIRCRAFT FROM THE NAVY'S FAST CARRIERS AND ARMY AIR FORCE BOMBERS FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA AND THE MARIANAS HAD BOMBED THE IMPORTANT BASES IN THE RYUKYUS. THE AMPHIBIOUS INVASION WAS INITIATED WHEN A DIVISION OF THE TENTH ARMY LANDED ON KERAMA RETTO WEST OF OKINAWA ON 26 MARCH. THERE FOLLOWED A DESPERATE THREE MONTHS STRUGGLE ON LAND, ON SEA, AND IN THE AIR.

ON 1 APRIL, UNDER COVER OF AN INTENSIVE NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BY THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET, TWO DIVISIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY XXIV CORPS AND TWO DIVISIONS OF THE MARINE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS LANDED ON OKINAWA ITSELF. THE TWO CORPS, ATTACKING ABREAST, PUSHED RAPIDLY ACROSS THE ISLAND, THUS SPLITTING THE JAPANESE FORCES. THE III AMPHIBIOUS CORPS THEN TURNED NORTH, WHILE THE XXIV CORPS TURNED SOUTH

Interior of Chapel, Altar and Mosaic.

Visitors Building and Pool at Entrance Plaza.

TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE MAIN DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

TO INSURE EARLY WARNING OF THE EXPECTED ENEMY AIR OFFENSIVE FROM AIRFIELDS IN JAPAN, CHINA AND FORMOSA, THE FIFTH FLEET ESTABLISHED A RING OF DESTROYERS AND ESCORT VESSELS AROUND OKINAWA. INITIALLY THE SUICIDAL ATTACKS OF THE JAPANESE LAND-BASED KAMIKAZE AIRPLANES WHICH CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES WERE FOUGHT OFF BY THE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OF THE SURFACE SHIPS. ON THE NIGHT OF 6–7 APRIL, THE ENEMY SURFACE FLEET MADE ITS LAST SORTIE FROM ITS HOME WATERS. U.S. CARRIER AIRCRAFT ATTACKED THIS FORCE, SINKING A BATTLESHIP, A CRUISER AND FOUR DESTROYERS. COMMENCING ON 9 APRIL LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE U.S. MARINES AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES RAPIDLY AUGMENTED THE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND ULTIMATELY CHECKED THE KAMIKAZES.

ASSISTED BY LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE MARINES AND THE ARMY AIR FORCES, AND BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, OUR MARINE AND ARMY DIVISIONS ADVANCED SOUTHWARD AGAINST FANATICAL RESISTANCE AND FURIOUS COUNTERATTACKS. EACH SUCCESSIVE ENEMY STRONGPOINT WAS CLEARED ONLY BY PERSISTENT AND HEROIC EFFORT. BY THE MIDDLE OF JUNE OUR GROUND FORCES HAD BATTERED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE FORTIFIED NAHA-SHURI LINE. BY 22 JUNE 1945 THE LAST ORGANIZED UNIT OF THE JAPANESE GARRISON HAD BEEN DESTROYED. OKINAWA THEN BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN STRATEGIC BASE WITHIN EASY RANGE OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

6. Iwo Jima—16 February–16 March 1945

BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS HAD BEEN COMPLETED IN AUGUST 1944 AIRFIELDS WERE UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON SAIPAN AND GUAM. FROM THESE, IN NOVEMBER, THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES BEGAN INTENSIVE AIR ASSAULTS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. THE PROMPT SEIZURE OF

THE ISLAND OF IWO JIMA BECAME OF VITAL IMPORTANCE BECAUSE IT COULD PROVIDE THE ONLY EMERGENCY LANDING FIELD FOR RETURNING AIRCRAFT IN DISTRESS AS WELL AS A BASE FOR FIGHTER ESCORTS.

SENSING THE PERIL TO THEIR EMPIRE THE JAPANESE CONCENTRATED ON MAKING IWO JIMA IMPREGNABLE, GARRISONING THIS FORTIFIED ISLAND OF ABOUT SEVEN SQUARE MILES WITH MORE THAN 20,000 TROOPS IN CAREFULLY PREPARED DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. AGAINST THESE, FOR SEVEN MONTHS PRIOR TO THE AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT, THE U.S. SEVENTH AIR FORCE AS WELL AS FAST CARRIER AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS AND NAVAL SURFACE SHIPS DIRECTED BOMBARDMENTS OF INCREASING FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY.

ON 16 FEBRUARY 1945 UNITS OF THE FIFTH FLEET BEGAN A CONCENTRATED GUNFIRE AND AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF IWO JIMA WHILE THE FAST CARRIERS, IN A COVERING ACTION, STRUCK AT TARGETS IN JAPAN, THEN RETURNED THREE DAYS LATER TO JOIN IN THE ATTACK. ON THE MORNING OF 19 FEBRUARY, UNDER COVER OF A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT, THE FIFTH FLEET LANDED THE 4TH AND 5TH MARINE DIVISIONS ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF THE ISLAND. THE ENEMY REACTED VIOLENTLY, POURING CONCENTRATED FIRE FROM PREVIOUSLY UNDETECTED POSITIONS. AS THE MARINES ADVANCED ACROSS OPEN GROUND THEY WERE RAKED BY HEAVY FIRE FROM THE HIGH GROUND ON THE FLANKS. THE 4TH MARINE DIVISION ON THE RIGHT SUFFERED SEVERE CASUALTIES AND THE ESCORT CARRIER BISMARCK SEA WAS SUNK OFFSHORE BY ENEMY AIR ATTACK.

BY THE END OF THE DAY THE MARINES HAD FOUGHT THEIR WAY ACROSS THE ISLAND AND HAD ISOLATED THE JAPANESE ON MOUNT SURIBACHI FROM THE MAIN FORCES IN THE NORTH. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY OUR TROOPS CAPTURED AIRFIELD NO. 1. THE 3D MARINE DIVISION LANDED ON THE THIRD DAY.

AIRFIELD NO. 2 WAS REACHED ON 23 FEBRUARY. SIMULTANEOUSLY THE 5TH DIVISION STORMED THE STEEP SLOPES OF MOUNT SURIBACHI, CAPTURING THE SUMMIT. AN ASSAULT UP TO THE MOTOYAMA PLATEAU BROUGHT THE MARINES DIRECTLY INTO THE FACE OF THE HEAVIEST ENEMY DEFENSES. THEN AS THE 4TH DIVISION ATTACKED ON THE RIGHT AND THE 5TH DIVISION ON THE LEFT, THE 3D DIVISION IN THE CENTER CRACKED THE MAIN LINE OF JAPANESE RESISTANCE.

FOR NEARLY TWO WEEKS MORE, WITH CONTINUOUS SUPPORT BY SEVENTH AIR FORCE AND CARRIER AIRCRAFT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, THE MARINES PRESSED FORWARD AGAINST A DETERMINED RESISTANCE CONDUCTED BY A WELL-TRAINED, WELL-EQUIPPED ENEMY, FIGHTING FROM THOUSANDS OF DEFENSIVE INSTALLATIONS AND DEEP CAVES. DESPITE HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS LOSSES THE MARINES MAINTAINED THEIR DRIVE UNTIL FINALLY, AFTER 26 DAYS OF BITTER ASSAULT, THE ISLAND WAS SECURED.

NORTHWEST ROOM

This room has five maps:

1. The War Against Germany—1941–1945

THROUGHOUT THE WAR IN EUROPE WHICH BEGAN IN 1939 THE PROTECTION AND CONTROL OF THE SEA AND AIR ROUTES TO THE BRITISH ISLES WERE VITAL TO THE ALLIES' HOPES OF VICTORY. FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THE UNITED STATES NAVY ACTIVELY JOINED THE ALLIED FORCES ENGAGED IN THE BITTERLY CONTESTED BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, FIGHTING TO KEEP THE SEA LANES OPEN.

IN AUGUST 1942 THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES JOINED THEIR BRITISH COMRADES IN THE STRATEGIC BOMBARDMENT OF GERMANY. FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS THIS AERIAL ASSAULT CONTINUED WITH EVER-INCREASING VIOLENCE, STRIKING DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY TO DISLOCATE AND DESTROY

Interior of Visitors Building Showing Key Maps and Old Drawings of Manila Reproduced in Scagliola.

HIS MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

IN NOVEMBER 1942 AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED ON THE SHORES OF NORTH AFRICA BUT WERE CHECKED JUST 16 MILES FROM TUNIS. A COUNTERATTACK NEAR KASSERINE WAS HALTED ON 22 FEBRUARY. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA OPENED ON 22 APRIL 1943. BY 13 MAY ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION AXIS TROOPS REMAINING IN TUNISIA BECAME PRISONERS OF WAR.

ON 10 JULY 1943, UNDER COVER OF NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT, THE ALLIES LANDED ON THE SHORES OF SICILY. IN A SWIFT CAMPAIGN, LASTING ONLY 39 DAYS, THEY EXPELLED THE ENEMY FROM THE ISLAND.

IN SEPTEMBER U.S. AND BRITISH FORCES LANDED IN SOUTHERN ITALY, SEIZING THE AIRFIELDS NEAR FOGGIA. FROM THESE, U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES LAUNCHED STRATEGIC AIR ATTACKS, IN COORDINATION WITH THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ALREADY OPERATING FROM ENGLAND, ON AUSTRIA, THE BALKANS AND GERMANY. TO ASSIST THE GROUND ADVANCE, A LANDING WAS MADE IN THE ANZIO REGION BUT THE ENEMY'S PROMPT REACTION PREVENTED EXPLOITATION OF THIS BEACHHEAD. ON 11 MAY THE ALLIES LAUNCHED A GENERAL ASSAULT, BROKE THROUGH THE ENEMY DEFENSES AND ON 4 JUNE 1944 AMERICAN TROOPS ENTERED ROME.

DRIVING NORTHWARD, THE ALLIES BREACHED THE ENEMY'S "GOTHIC" MOUNTAIN DEFENSE LINE BUT STIFFENING RESISTANCE HALTED THE ADVANCE. RESUMING THE OFFENSIVE IN THE SPRING OF 1945 OUR TROOPS CROSSED THE PO THEN SPREAD OUT TO CLOSE THE NORTHERN FRONTIERS. ON 2 MAY 1945 THE ENEMY IN ITALY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

ON 6 JUNE 1944 UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES LANDED ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF FRANCE. ON 25 JULY THEY BROKE OUT OF THEIR BEACHHEAD, REPULSED A POWERFUL COUNTERATTACK AND THEN DROVE EASTWARD ACROSS THE SEINE. BY MID-SEPTEMBER, JOINED BY THOSE WHO HAD LANDED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, THEY WERE STANDING ON THE THRESHOLD OF GERMANY.

ON 16 DECEMBER THE ENEMY LAUNCHED HIS FINAL MAJOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE. THE SUPERB FIGHTING QUALITIES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN HURLED BACK THIS ASSAULT AND CARRIED THEM TO THE RHINE. U.S. FORCES SEIZED A BRIDGE AT REMAGEN, CROSSED AT OPPENHEIM, THEN JOINED THE BRITISH IN THE MAJOR ASSAULT CROSSING NORTH OF THE RUHR. SWEEPING ACROSS GERMANY THE ALLIES MET THE TROOPS OF THE U.S.S.R., WHO HAD BEEN ADVANCING WESTWARD FOR TWO YEARS, AND FORCED THE COMPLETE SURRENDER OF THE ENEMY ON 8 MAY 1945.

2. Supply Routes Across the Pacific Ocean—1941–1945

THE VAST DISTANCES OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN IMPOSED ENORMOUS PROBLEMS UPON THE UNITED STATES NAVY AND THE SHIPPING WHICH IT PROTECTED. IN THIS HEMISPHERE THE LOGISTIC SUPPORT OF OUR MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR OPERATIONS INVOLVED THE BROADEST WATER-DISTANCES ON EARTH. THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY WERE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THEIR FORCES, NOT ONLY ACROSS THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, BUT ALSO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA BELOW THE EQUATOR. IN ADDITION, SHIPPING FROM THE UNITED STATES SAILED BOTH EASTWARD AND WESTWARD TO INDIAN OCEAN PORTS WITH CARGOES FOR THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER.

NOTWITHSTANDING HER INTENSE PREOCCUPATION WITH THE CAMPAIGNS IN EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA THE UNITED STATES STEADILY BUILT UP HER SUPPLY RESOURCES IN THE PACIFIC. OVER THREE MILLION AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN AND MORE THAN SIXTY MILLION TONS OF CARGO WERE TRANSPORTED TO PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS FROM THE UNITED STATES. AT THE MOMENT OF THE GERMAN COLLAPSE AMERICAN SUPPLY BASES HAD BEEN

PUSHED FORWARD TO THE RYUKYUS ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND. THE UNITED STATES NAVY BORE THE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY OF SAFEGUARDING THE CONTINUOUS FLOW OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES OVER SEA LANES WHICH IT DENIED TO THE ENEMY, ATTACKING HIM WHENEVER AND WHEREVER HE COULD BE FOUND.

SUPPLEMENTING THE NAVY, THE ARMY AIR FORCES ESTABLISHED AIR ROUTES ACROSS THE PACIFIC. THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND EARLY ESTABLISHED BOTH PASSENGER AND AIR EXPRESS ROUTES FROM CALIFORNIA TO AUSTRALIA AND THE FAR EAST. AS THE WAR ADVANCED, HEAVY BOMBERS WERE FLOWN FROM CALIFORNIA TO GUAM, SAIPAN AND OTHER PACIFIC BASES.

LOGISTIC SERVICES ASHORE AND AFLOAT REPLENISHED OUR FIGHTING SHIPS AND PROVIDED FOR THE SHELTER, SUPPLY, HOSPITALIZATION AND EVACUATION OF OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN. THEY PREPARED AIRFIELDS AND SUPPORTED THE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIR ASSAULTS UPON THE ENEMY. ON THE HEELS OF AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS AGAINST HOSTILE BEACHES THEY LANDED AMMUNITION, ARTILLERY, COMBAT VEHICLES, FOOD, WATER, FUEL AND EQUIPMENT.

THE EFFORTS OF OUR MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN COMBAT AID STATIONS AND HOSPITALS, BOTH AFLOAT AND ASHORE, WERE OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN MAINTAINING THE MORALE AND COMBAT EFFICIENCY OF OUR ARMY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCES. THE DEVOTED EFFORTS OF ALL OF THE OTHER MULTI-SKILLED PERSONNEL OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS ASHORE AND AFLOAT WERE REQUIRED TO ENABLE OUR COMBAT FORCES TO FIGHT THEIR WAY TO VICTORY OVER IMPERIAL JAPAN.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHILE CONTRIBUTING HER LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES TO THE PROSECUTION OF WORLD WAR II, ALSO AIDED THE U.S.S.R. BY FURNISHING OVER SEVENTEEN AND A HALF MILLION TONS OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. OF THESE MORE THAN EIGHT MILLION TONS WERE SHIPPED ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO SIBERIA OR FLOWN ACROSS VIA THE ALEUTIANS.

3. New Guinea—21 July 1942–11 May 1945

DURING 1942 NEW GUINEA WAS A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE JAPANESE. A U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE BLOCKED THEIR FIRST THREAT TO PORT MORESBY, KEY TO AUSTRALIA, ON 4–8 MAY IN THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA. ON 21 JULY JAPANESE FORCES SEIZED BUNA AND GONA, THEN CROSSED THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE TO WITHIN 30 MILES OF PORT MORESBY, TO BE DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR BEACHHEAD BY AUSTRALIAN TROOPS. ANOTHER JAPANESE FORCE, DEFEATED AT MILNE BAY, WITHDREW ON 5 SEPTEMBER. ON 16 NOVEMBER ALLIED FORCES OPENED THEIR ATTACKS AGAINST THE BUNA-GONA BEACHHEAD AND EXPELLED THE JAPANESE ON 22 JANUARY 1943.

THE ENEMY NEXT ATTACKED WAU BUT AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TRANSPORTED BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT REPULSED HIM. ON 2–4 MARCH, IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA, THE U.S. FIFTH, AND ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCES TOGETHER WITH U.S. NAVY SMALL CRAFT STOPPED HIS ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE HIS HUON PENINSULA GARRISIONS. THE ALLIED FORCES CONTINUED THEIR OFFENSIVE ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST; AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS CAPTURED SALAMAUA ON 11 SEPTEMBER AND ON 16 SEPTEMBER THE AUSTRALIANS, ASSISTED BY BOMBARDMENTS BY THE U.S. VII AMPHIBIOUS FORCE AND THE FIFTH AIR FORCE, AND AN AIRDROP BY THE 503D PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT UPON THE NADZAB AIRFIELD, CAPTURED LAE.

THE AUSTRALIANS EXTENDED THE ADVANCE BY A DOUBLE ENVELOPMENT OF THE HUON PENINSULA. ADDED IMPETUS WAS GIVEN TO THEIR ATTACK BY A U.S. REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM WHICH LANDED AT SAIDOR AND CUT THE JAPANESE LINE OF RETREAT ALONG THE COAST.

MEANWHILE ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY SUPPORTED BY THE U.S.

DEFENSE OF LUZON
8 DECEMBER 1941
— 6 MAY 1942
I ON 7 DECEMBER 1941 (MANILA TIME) THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED A SURPRISE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR. THEN SEVERAL HOURS LATER BOMBED FROM THE AIR U.S. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. TWO DAYS LATER THE ENEMY LANDED ON LUZON ANTICIPATING AN EASY CONQUEST BUT STUBBORN RESISTANCE BY U.S. AND PHILIPPINE FORCES SLOWED THE ADVANCE, MARKING SUCCESSIVE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS OUR TROOPS DELAYED THE ONCOMING ENEMY, THEN EVACUATED MANILA AND WITHDREW TO THE BATAAN PENINSULA. BY 2 JANUARY 1942 THE JAPANESE OCCUPIED THE CAPITAL.
II UNITED STATES FORCES AND LOYAL FILIPINOS FOUGHT AS WELL AS THE PHILIPPINE ARMY STEMMED THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE DURING JANUARY 1942 AND DEFEATED AN ATTEMPTED AMPHIBIOUS ENVELOPMENT ON THE SOUTHWESTERN SHORE OF THE PENINSULA. THE ENEMY THEN POURED REINFORCEMENTS INTO BATAAN, WITHHOLDING THEM FROM OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.
III UNTIL APRIL THE JAPANESE CONTINUED TO BUILD UP THEIR STRENGTH WHILE THE BESIEGERED AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS ON BATAAN WASTED AWAY FOR WANT OF ADEQUATE FOOD AND MEDICINE. CIVILIAN NEEDS AGGRAVATED THESE SHORTAGES.
IV ON 3 APRIL, FOLLOWING A DEVASTATING AIR BOMBARDMENT AND A THREE-DAY ARTILLERY BARRAGE, THE ENEMY LAUNCHED AN ASSAULT UTILIZING EVERY ELEMENT OF HIS OVERWHELMING FORCES. RELENTLESS PRESSURE CONTINUED DAY BY DAY, AND COUNTER-ATTACKS FAILED TO HALT THE JAPANESE ONSLAUGHT. NO LONGER ABLE TO INFLICT DAMAGE UPON THE ENEMY, THE BATAAN FORCES SURRENDERED ON 9 APRIL.
V ON CORREGIDOR AND AT OTHER FORTS IN MANILA BAY A COMPOSITE FORCE OF U.S. MARINES, ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL, TOGETHER WITH THE COAST ARTILLERY GARRISONS, CONTINUED TO RESIST. SUBMARINES DELIVERED AMMUNITION AND FOOD AND MAINTAINED TENUOUS COMMUNICATIONS. BUT, PROGRESSIVELY, THE BATTERIES AND BEACH DEFENSES OF CORREGIDOR WERE DESTROYED BY CONTINUOUS BOMBING AND SHELLING. ON 5 MAY THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THEIR FINAL ASSAULT. THE FOLLOWING DAY U.S. AND PHILIPPINE FORCES SURRENDERED THE ISLAND FORTRESS.
VI OF ALMOST 50,000 AMERICAN MILITARY PRISONERS OF WAR SOME 21,000 DIED BEFORE THE WAR ENDED. MANY THOUSANDS OF FILIPINO CIVILIANS OF ALL AGES WERE ALSO HELD IN HARSH CAPTIVITY AS WELL. UNTOLD NUMBERS OF FILIPINOS SUFFERED FOR OVER THREE YEARS.
VII PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WAS FREED UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION WHILE UNITED STATES FORCES FOUGHT THEIR WAY BACK. DURING THESE FINAL BATTLES THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT RESUMED ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WELFARE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.
LEGEND
U.S.-FILIPINO FORCES
U.S.-FIL-PINO DEFENSIVE POSITIONS
U.S. UNIT BOUNDARY
U.S. NAVAL INSTALLATIONS
U.S. SUBMARINES
MAJOR U.S. AIRFIELDS
JAPANESE FORCES
U.S. NORTH LUZON FORCE
U.S. SOUTH LUZON FORCE
U.S. SERVICES COMMAND AREA
CORREGIDOR
CALAMIAN GROUP
MANILA
LUZON FORCE
MINDANAO FORCE
SOUTH CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE SEA
SULU SEA
CELEBES SEA

Operations Map—Southwest Room.

SEVENTH FLEET LAUNCHED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF RABAUL ON NEW BRITAIN. THEY FIRST OCCUPIED WOODLARK AND KIRIWINA ISLANDS; THEREUPON, SUPPORTED BY AIR AND NAVY BOMBARDMENT, THEY CAPTURED ARAWE AND THE CAPE GLOUCESTER AREA.

THE DECISION WAS THEN MADE TO BY-PASS BOTH RABAUL AND KAVIENG, NEW IRELAND. THESE STRONG BASES WERE FIRST NEUTRALIZED BY INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENTS FROM THE SEA AND AIR; THEN THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS AND EMIRAU WERE OCCUPIED IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

IN ORDER TO SPEED THE GENERAL ADVANCE IT WAS NOW DECIDED TO BY-PASS THE STRONG JAPANESE BASE AT WEWAK BY LEAPFROGGING SOME 350 MILES TO HOLLANDIA, WITH A SECONDARY LANDING AT AITAPE TO THE EAST. AS HOLLANDIA WAS BEYOND THE EFFECTIVE RANGE OF MANY OF OUR LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT, THE FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE FROM THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET HELPED THE U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE TO DESTROY ITS AIR INSTALLA-

BATTLE OF MIDWAY
3-7 JUNE 1942
IV FAR TO THE NORTH JAPANESE AIRPLANES FROM TWO OTHER CARRIERS BOMBED DUTCH HARBOR ON 3 AND 4 JUNE MEETING RESISTANCE FROM U.S NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES AIRCRAFT UNDER COVER OF THIS DIVERSION THE JAPANESE, WITHOUT OPPOSITION, OCCUPIED THE ISLANDS OF ATTU AND KISKA ON 7 JUNE
V THE JAPANESE LOSS OF FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND THEIR COMPLEMENT OF 250 AIRCRAFT WITH MANY FIRST-LINE PILOTS COMPLETELY REVERSED THE STRATEGIC SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC THIS WAS THEIR LAST GREAT OFFENSIVE AGAINST AMERICAN TERRITORY THEREAFTER THE UNITED STATES TOOK THE OFFENSIVE AND STARTED THE LONG ADVANCE TOWARD THE JAPANESE HOMELAND AND FINAL VICTORY
ALASKA
CANADA
KODIAK
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
ALASKAN SEA FRONTIER
CANADIAN COASTAL ZONE
WESTERN SEA FRONTIER
ESQUIMALT
SEATTLE
UNITED STATES
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN DIEGO
II IN JUNE JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCES, SUPPORTED BY THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET, MOVED AGAINST MIDWAY ISLAND, WEST OF HAWAII, AND KISKA AND ATTU IN THE WESTERN ALEUTIANS.
4 JAPANESE CARRIERS SUNK
U.S STRIKING FORCE
HAWAIIAN SEA FRONTIER
MEXICAN COASTAL SECURITY ZONE
JAPAN
TOKYO
YOKOHAMA
SASEBO
ALEUTIAN SUPPORT FORCE
MAIN JAPANESE CARRIER STRIKING FORCE
CINCLANT
MIDWAY
PEARL HARBOR
CINCPAC
HAWAII
III AFTER THEIR ADVANCE TOWARD AUSTRALIA WAS CHECKED AT THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA IN MAY 1942, THE JAPANESE SHIFTED THEIR MAIN OFFENSIVE NORTHWARD TOWARD THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND THE ALEUTIANS.
MANILA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
SINGAPORE
RABAUL
DARWIN
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW HEBRIDES
SAMOA ISLANDS
FIJI ISLANDS
LOYALTY ISLANDS
TONGATABU
MARQUESAS ISLANDS
MANZANILLO
IV MEANWHILE THE UNITED STATES REINFORCED THE MARINE GARRISON ON MIDWAY AND ALERTED THE PACIFIC FLEET FOR THE DEFENSE OF THAT ISLAND. ON 4 JUNE AIRCRAFT FROM FOUR JAPANESE FLEET CARRIERS ATTACKED MIDWAY. IN ITS DEFENSE U.S. MARINE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND LAND-BASED AIRCRAFT MANNED BY MARINE, NAVY AND ARMY AIR FORCES PILOTS, DESTROYED MORE THAN 40 JAPANESE AIRPLANES. THEREUPON NAVAL AIRCRAFT FROM THE U.S. CARRIERS ENTERPRISE, YORKTOWN AND HORNET ATTACKED THE JAPANESE CARRIERS AND SANK FOUR OF THEM. JAPANESE CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT AND A SUBMARINE ATTACKED OUR CARRIERS AND SANK YORKTOWN DISCONNECTED BY THE AMERICAN AIR RESISTANCE THE JAPANESE MIDWAY OCCUPATION FORCE WITHDREW WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO LAND. LOSING A CRUISER IN THE OPERATION
LEGEND
CINCPAC
CINCLANT

Operations Map—Southeast Room.

TIONS, ALSO THOSE TO THE WESTWARD. THEN, IN RAPID SUCCESSION, THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY SEIZED WAKDE, BIAK, NOEMFOOR, SANSAPOR AND MOROTAI. BY THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1944 THE FORCES OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA WERE POISED FOR THE ADVANCE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

THROUGHOUT THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN CONTINUOUS SUPPORT WAS RENDERED BY U.S. NAVAL FORCES.

4. Northern Solomons—6 March 1943–27 March 1944

IN FEBRUARY 1942 THE AIR FORCES OF THE SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH PACIFIC COMMANDS BEGAN THEIR ATTACKS ON THE JAPANESE AIR AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS AND THE IMPORTANT BASE OF RABAUL TO THE WEST. IN JANUARY 1943 ALLIED SURFACE SHIPS JOINED IN THE NEUTRALIZATION OF SHORE TARGETS; MINES PLANTED BY MARINE CORPS AND NAVAL AIRCRAFT AND MINELAYERS IN HARBORS OF KOLOMBANGARA AND BOUGAINVILLE CAUSED HEAVY LOSSES OF JAPANESE SHIPS.

LATE IN JUNE 1943 THE 43D DIVISION AND THE 1ST MARINE RAIDER REGIMENT, PROTECTED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS, LANDED ON RENDOVA AND NEW GEORGIA WITH THE MUNDA AIRFIELD AS A PRIME OBJECTIVE. THE ENEMY'S EFFORTS TO REINFORCE HIS GROUND TROOPS BROUGHT ON THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS OF KULA GULF AND KOLOMBANGARA. THE REST OF THE U.S. XIV CORPS (37TH AND 25TH DIVISIONS) THEN MOVED INTO NEW GEORGIA, AND AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING CAPTURED MUNDA AIRFIELD ON 5 AUGUST. JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO REINFORCE THEIR GARRISONS RESULTED IN THEIR DEFEAT IN THE BATTLE OF VELLA GULF.

BY-PASSING STRONGLY DEFENDED KOLOMBANGARA, THE U.S. 25TH DIVISION AND 3D NEW ZEALAND DIVISION CAPTURED VELLA LAVELLA. EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL OF MORE THAN 10,000 MEN FROM THESE TWO ISLANDS LED TO THE NAVAL BATTLE OF VELLA LAVELLA.

THE STRENGTH OF ALLIED AIR, GROUND AND NAVAL FORCES HAD NOW SO INCREASED AS TO PROMIŠE SUCCESS IN THE ASSAULT ON BOUGAINVILLE ALTHOUGH IT WAS WITHIN CLOSE FIGHTER SUPPORT DISTANCE OF RABAUL. IN PREPARATION FOR, AND IN SUPPORT OF, THIS ASSAULT THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FROM THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC COMMAND MADE SEVERAL LARGE-SCALE ATTACKS ON THAT BASE, WHILE THE AIR SOLOMONS COMMAND, OPERATING FROM BASES ON NEW GEORGIA AND GUADALCANAL BOMBED THE JAPANESE AIRFIELDS ON BOUGAINVILLE—ANOTHER NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE OF SKILLFUL COORDINATION OF THE EFFORTS OF TWO WIDELY SEPARATED COMMANDS.

PRECEDED BY DIVERSIONARY LANDINGS ON THE TREASURY ISLANDS AND CHOISEUL, THE 3D MARINE DIVISION, UNDER COVER OF AIR BOMBARDMENT AND NAVAL GUNFIRE, LANDED AT BOUGAINVILLE ON 1 NOVEMBER 1943. IN THE BATTLE OF EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY THAT NIGHT A JAPANESE CRUISER AND A DESTROYER WERE SUNK. U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, MARINE CORPS, AND NAVAL CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT CONTINUED TO FIGHT A SERIES OF BATTLES WITH THE JAPANESE WHICH EVENTUALLY RESULTED IN THE ELIMINATION OF RABAUL AS AN IMPORTANT AIR AND NAVAL BASE.

ON 25 NOVEMBER FIVE U.S. DESTROYERS ENGAGED AN EQUAL NUMBER OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS REINFORCING BUKA AND, IN THE BATTLE OF CAPE ST. GEORGE, SANK THREE. IN FEBRUARY 1944 THE 37TH AND THE AMERICAL DIVISIONS COMPLETED RELIEF OF THE 3D MARINE DIVISION. ON 9 MARCH TWO JAPANESE DIVISIONS UNSUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED MAJOR COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST THESE TWO DIVISIONS. HOWEVER THE ENEMY CONTINUED TO HARASS THE PERIMETER FOR SEVERAL MONTHS THEREAFTER.

ON 15 FEBRUARY 1944 THE 3D NEW ZEALAND DIVISION OCCUPIED THE GREEN ISLANDS, ONLY 140 MILES FROM RABAUL. THIS COMPLETED THE LONG NORTHWESTWARD ADVANCE IN THE SOLOMONS.

5. Invasion of the Palau Islands

COINCIDING WITH THE FINAL OPERATIONS IN NEW GUINEA TO THE SOUTH AND FOLLOWING CLOSELY THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS TO THE NORTH, UNITED STATES FORCES INVADED THE PALAU ISLANDS. DURING THE WEEKS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THIS INVASION, AIRCRAFT OF THE FIFTH AND THIRTEENTH AIR FORCES BASED ON NEW GUINEA HEAVILY BOMBED THE PALAUS; CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT OF THE THIRD FLEET AND LAND-BASED AIRPLANES OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE STRUCK WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT AT FARFLUNG TARGETS TO THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST. THEN THE AIRPLANES OF THE THIRD FLEET PROVIDED DIRECT AIR SUPPORT FOR THE ATTACKING TROOPS. ITS WARSHIPS SUPPORTED THE ASSAULT WITH GUNFIRE.

ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1944 THE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCE LANDED THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION ON PELELIU. AS IT ADVANCED FROM THE BEACHHEAD STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPED; THE ENEMY LAUNCHED ESPECIALLY FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS ACROSS THE AIRFIELD AGAINST POSITIONS REACHED BY THE 1ST AND 5TH MARINE REGIMENTS. REPULSING THESE ASSAULTS THE MARINES PUSHED INLAND AND CAPTURED THE AIRFIELD ON THE FOLLOWING DAY. THEIR PROGRESS WAS COSTLY BUT THEY CONTINUED THE ATTACK NORTHWARD AND WITHIN A WEEK DROVE THE JAPANESE INTO THE ROUGH TERRAIN TO THE NORTH. AT THE SAME TIME, THE 7TH MARINE REGIMENT OVERCAME STRONG OPPOSITION AND SECURED THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE ISLAND.

ON 17 SEPTEMBER THE 321ST AND 322D REGIMENTS OF THE U.S. ARMY'S 81ST INFANTRY DIVISION LANDED ON ANGAUR, SIX MILES TO THE SOUTHWEST. AFTER SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES FROM NUMEROUS PILLBOXES AND DUGOUTS, THE TROOPS OVERRAN ORGANIZED OPPOSITION. WHILE ISOLATED POCKETS OF THE ENEMY WERE STILL HOLDING OUT, U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS BEGAN TO DEVELOP A HEAVY BOMBER BASE.

THE 321ST REGIMENT MOVED TO PELELIU, WHERE IT RELIEVED THE 1ST MARINE REGIMENT. AIDED BY MARINE AIRCRAFT FLOWN FROM THE CAPTURED AIRSTRIP ON PELELIU, INFANTRYMEN AND MARINES PUSHED NORTHWARD ALONG THE COAST AND FORCED THE ENEMY INTO A SMALL POCKET ON MT. UMURBROGOL. THERE HE STUBBORNLY DEFENDED CAVE FORTIFICATIONS FOR ANOTHER TWO MONTHS.

IN THE MEANTIME THE 323D INFANTRY HAD OCCUPIED ULITHI, 300 MILES TO THE NORTH, AND RETURNED TO FIGHT ON PELELIU. THESE ISLANDS WERE THEN DEVELOPED INTO NAVAL AND AIR BASES WHICH WERE TO PROVE THEIR VALUE AS SUPPORT AND STAGING POINTS DURING THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

PLANTINGS

In his design for the layout of the cemetery the landscape architect visualized a park-like background for the Memorial and graves plots which would assure a rotation of bloom to embellish perpetually this resting place of the honored Dead. In so doing he achieved in effect the creation of a large botanical garden with stately stretches of broad lawns and magnificent vistas, using genera and species which are representative of the great wealth of flowering trees, shrubs, palms and foliage plants of the Philippines, the East Indies, and the warmer climates of Southern Asia, Africa and Tropical America.

It is impracticable to include in this booklet the entire plant-list of the cemetery, but visitors are invited to refer to a copy which is available at the Visitors' Building.

The grass covering most of the cemetery is Zoysia Matrella. All of it has been propagated from two square yards of sod shipped in 1951 from the United States Department of Agriculture Experimental Station at Beltsville, Maryland.

Construction of the cemetery and memorial was completed in 1960.

Youth Triumphing Over Evil—Brittany Memorial.
(Lee Lawrie, Sculptor.)

AMERICAN MILITARY
Cemeteries & Memorials
OF WORLD WAR II

The American Battle Monuments Commission is responsible to the people of the United States for the construction and permanent maintenance of military cemeteries and memorials built by the United States Government on foreign soil. It is not responsible for construction, maintenance, or operation of cemeteries in the continental United States or its Territories and possessions.

After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight

To the Missing—World War II Loggia—Suresnes. (Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.)

military cemeteries already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments and two bronze tablets on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our Armed Forces.[1]

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next-of-kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 171,000, representing 61 per cent of the recovered bodies. The remaining 39 per cent were given final interment in the cemeteries on foreign soil; and in the cemeteries at Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which remain under Army control).

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army, with the assistance of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Their locations reflect the progress of the

[1] These were: Cemeteries: Brookwood, England; Suresnes, Oise-Aisne (Fere-en-Tardenois), Aisne-Marne (Belleau), Somme (Bony), St. Mihiel (Thiaucourt), Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France; Waregem, Belgium. Monuments: Brest, Cantigny, Bellicourt, Chateau-Thierry, Somme-Py, Montfaucon, Montsec, Tours, France; Kemmel, Audenarde, Belgium; Gibraltar. Tablets: Chaumont, Souilly, France.

military operations; they were selected with a view to their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage, and other practical considerations. In every case use of the site in perpetuity was granted by the host government to the United States, free of cost, rent, and taxes. The remainder of the "temporary" cemetery sites reverted to the landowners upon completion of reburial operations.

The fourteen permanent World War II cemeteries with numbers of graves including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at the Memorials are:

	Dead	*Unknown*	*List of Missing*
Cambridge, England	3,811 including	24	5, 125
Normandy (near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Calvados), France.	9,386 including	307	1, 557
Brittany (near St. James, Manche), France.	4,410 including	95	498
Epinal, France	5,255 including	69	424
Lorraine (at St. Avold, Moselle), France.	10,489 including	151	444
Rhône (at Draguignan, Var), France.	861 including	62	293
Netherlands (near Margraten), Holland.	8,301 including	105	1, 720
Henri-Chapelle, Belgium	7,989 including	89	451
Ardennes (near Neuville-en-Condroz), Belgium.	5,250 including	744	462
Luxembourg, Luxembourg	5,076 including	101	370
Florence, Italy	4,402 including	212	1, 409
Sicily-Rome (Nettuno, near Rome), Italy.	7,862 including	488	3, 094
North Africa (near Carthage), Tunisia.	2,840 including	240	3, 724
Philippines (near Manila)	17,182 including	3, 744	36, 279

In addition, 24 Unknowns of World War II were interred in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.[2]

The following World War II cemeteries are maintained by the Department of the Army:

	Dead	*Unknown*	*List of Missing*
Honolulu, T. H.[3]	13,510 including	2, 009	18, 106
Puerto Rico	69	.....	.....
Sitka, Alaska	72 including	5	.....

In 1947 the American Battle Monuments Commission selected fourteen outstanding American architects, each to design one of the cemeteries, conceiving the graves plots and a monument as complementary elements of an

[2] See page 38 concerning World War II memorial.
[3] See page 41 concerning memorial.

integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the respective regions. Upon approval of the general schemes by the Commission, and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the graves plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which, by decision of the next-of-kin, were to remain overseas. This timely cooperation of the two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been

virtually completed, the cemeteries were progressively transferred to the American Battle Monuments Commission by Executive Order, for construction and maintenance. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step—grading; installation of a system of reinforced-concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water-supply and distribution systems; utilities buildings; roads and paths; plantings; and the erection of the memorials.

To provide against dry seasons and the occasional real drought, each ceme-

tery is equipped with storage reservoirs and a high-pressure sprinkling system.

For the design of the various memorials no specific requirement was imposed upon the architects beyond the budgeted cost, except that each should embody these features:

> A small devotional chapel.
>
> Inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region.
>
> A graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops.

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide, and interesting, variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials was the implied undertaking by our Government to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since, by Department orders, the erection of monuments by the troops (which unfortunately have been found to be often poorly-designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden. The "permanent graphic" record takes the form of maps, usually quite large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as the language of the country in which the cemetery is situated. The historical data (in the form of map layouts and texts) were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission; the maps were rendered in tasteful presentation by experienced artists. In no two cases is the method—or even the materials—the same; the map may be of layered marbles, or in fresco, perhaps in bronze relief, or in ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "Key-Maps": "The War Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan". Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these Key-Maps each major battle may be related to all others in time and space.

With each architect an American landscape architect, an American sculptor and an American muralist or painter ordinarily collaborated. Their talents have made a major contribution to the beauty and dignity of the Memorials all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials, as well as of most of the works of art, was effected by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

Each grave is marked by a headstone of white marble, of the same designs as those used in the overseas cemeteries of World War I—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin Cross for all others. These headstones were quarried and fabricated in the Italian Tyrol, northwest of Venice, except about one-half of those at the Philippines cemetery which came from the region of Carrara in western Italy. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service number, organization, date of death, and State or Territory from which he entered the military service. Headstones of the Unknowns, i. e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription: HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

The lists of Missing (which include the unidentified and those lost and buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and State; the conditions under which death occurred were usually such as to deny the possibility of recording the exact date.

In addition to the fourteen World War II cemeteries and Memorials, the American Battle Monuments Commission program includes the following:

SURESNES

As previously stated, 24 World War II Unknowns were interred in this World War I cemetery. Here, where senior representatives of the French and United States Governments on ceremonial occasions pay homage to our Dead, the World War I chapel was, by addition of two loggias, converted

SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
Saône
Rhône
LYON
GRENOBLE
TURIN
MILAN
VENICE
TRIESTE
Danube
BELGRADE
MONTELIMAR
FRANCE
ITALY
Po
GENOA
BOLOGNA
ADRIATIC SEA
YUGOSLAVIA
DRAGUIGNAN
NICE
PISA
FLORENCE
MARSEILLE
ST RAPHAËL
LEGHORN
TOULON
SIENA
APENNINES
SPAIN
CORSICA
ROME
FOGGIA
BARCELONA
NETTUNO
ANZIO
BARI
ALBANIA
NAPLES
SALERNO
SARDINIA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MESSINA
PALERMO
SICILY
N
CARTHAGE
ALGIERS
TUNIS
MALTA
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
MILES
0 50 100 150 200
0 50 100 150 200
KILOMETERS

"Memory"—World War II Memorial Chamber—Suresnes. (*Lewis Iselin, Sculptor.*)

into a shrine to commemorate our Dead of both wars.

The wall of the World War II loggia bears this inscription:

TO THE ETERNAL MEMORY OF 360,817 AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY DURING WORLD WAR II. OF THIS HOST 106,808 REST IN EIGHTEEN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES. THE REMAINS OF 175,110 WERE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND. OF THOSE RESTING IN THE OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES 8,483 HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. THEIRS ARE AMONG THE 78,917 NAMES OF THOSE MISSING IN ACTION OR LOST OR BURIED AT SEA WHICH ARE RECORDED UPON THE WALLS OF THE CEMETERY MEMORIALS. * * * INTO THY HANDS O LORD.

Within the World War II memorial chamber is engraved:

THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF HER SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN ALL QUARTERS OF THE EARTH THAT OTHER PEOPLES MIGHT BE FREED FROM OPPRESSION * * * LET US HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE THAT THESE HONORED DEAD SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN.

EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coasts of North and South America, gave their lives in the service of their Country their names and particulars are to be inscribed on a memorial to be erected at New York.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their Country off the west coasts of the Americas will be recorded at a memorial to be erected at San Francisco.

HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the military cemetery at Honolulu is maintained by the Department of the Army, the American Battle Monuments Commission, by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, is erecting a memorial therein, similar to those built in the other overseas cemeteries. Buried here are 13,507 Dead of World War II who died in the military operations in the Pacific Ocean area. The memorial records the names of 18,093 Missing of World War II and 8,107 Missing in Korea. The memorial will also embody the customary chapel and maps.

MAINTENANCE

Permanent maintenance of the cemeteries is a responsibility of the American Battle Monuments Commission. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in each case are American war veterans.

At each cemetery there is a Visitors' Building, with comfortably furnished reception room. Here visitors may be informed as to the location of graves (or inscription of the Missing) at any overseas cemetery.

The cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted at the cemeteries and monuments without special authorization, except when photography is to be used for commercial purposes—in such case permission must be obtained from the Commission's local office.

Unlike the national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields.

FLOWERS

In the general interest, the decoration of graves with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign

countries for placing such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least 5 days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or international money order in dollars or local currency. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within the year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "The American Battle Monuments Commission, Flower Fund", money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission". Requests should be addressed to the Commission's Paris office, except in the case of Florence, Sicily-Rome (Nettuno) and North Africa (Carthage) Cemeteries where the Rome office is responsible, and Manila where the Manila office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In addition to the name of the deceased, the rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located, and the location by plot, row, and grave should be provided if known.

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Paris, Rome, or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of some assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules, and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Upon the request of the bona fide next of kin, the Commission will furnish one photograph of the appropriate headstone or inscription engraved on the Wall of the Missing.

Suresnes Memorial With World War I and II Loggias.

United States Office

Washington 25, D. C.
Telephone: Liberty 5–6700
Extension 63679
Telegrams: Monuments, Washington

Mediterranean Office

American Embassy,
Via Veneto, Rome
Telephone: 4674, Extension 277
Telegrams: Monuments, Rome

European Office

20 rue Quentin Bauchart
Paris, 8e, France
Telephone: Balzac 0700
Telegrams: Monuments, Paris

Philippine Office

American Military Cemetery,
Manila, P. I.
Telephone: 5–02–12
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM, Manila, P. I.

THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Established by Congress March 1923

Membership (October 1961)

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Former Members

John J. Pershing	1923–48	Edward C. Kalbfus	1947–53
Robert G. Woodside	1923–53	Harold A. Keats	1950–53
David A. Reed	1923–47	Joseph J. Foss	1953–55
J. P. B. Clayton Hill	1923–41	George C. Marshall	1946–59
Thomas W. Miller	1923–26	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt	1953–60
Mrs. Frederic W. Bentley	1923–29	John Phillips	1953–61
D. John Markey	1923–53	Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie	1953–61
Finis J. Garrett	1926–53	Benjamin O. Davis	1953–61
Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker	1930–53	Forest A. Harness	1955–61
Burnet R. Maybank	1946–53	Edward F. McGinnis	1960–61
Joseph C. Baldwin	1946–53	X. H. Price, *Secretary*	1923–38

Consulting Architects

Paul P. Cret (World War I program)
Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson (World War II program)

Consulting Landscape Architect

Markley Stevenson (World War II program)

Consulting Sculptor

Lee Lawrie (World War II program)

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